CHEMICAL BUYERS OUTLOOK IN THIS ISSUE

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

December 7, 1959

PUBLISHED IN TWO SECTIONS
SECTION ONE

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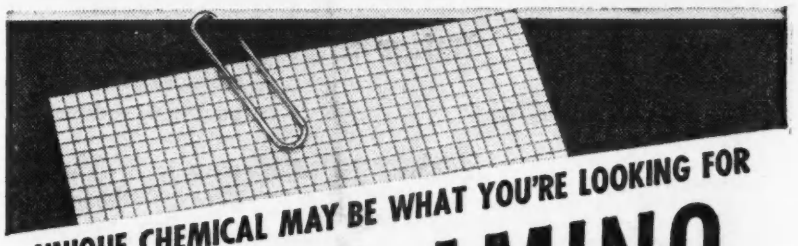

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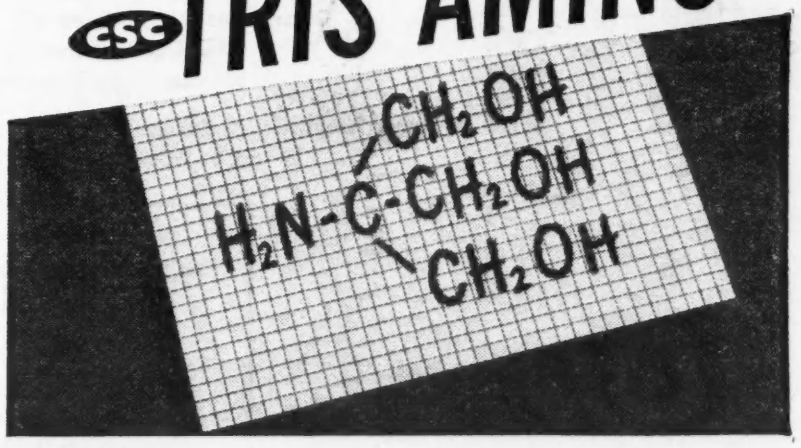

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Boiling Point, °C	219 to 220 at 10mm
Melting Point, °C	171 to 172
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	10.4
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	80

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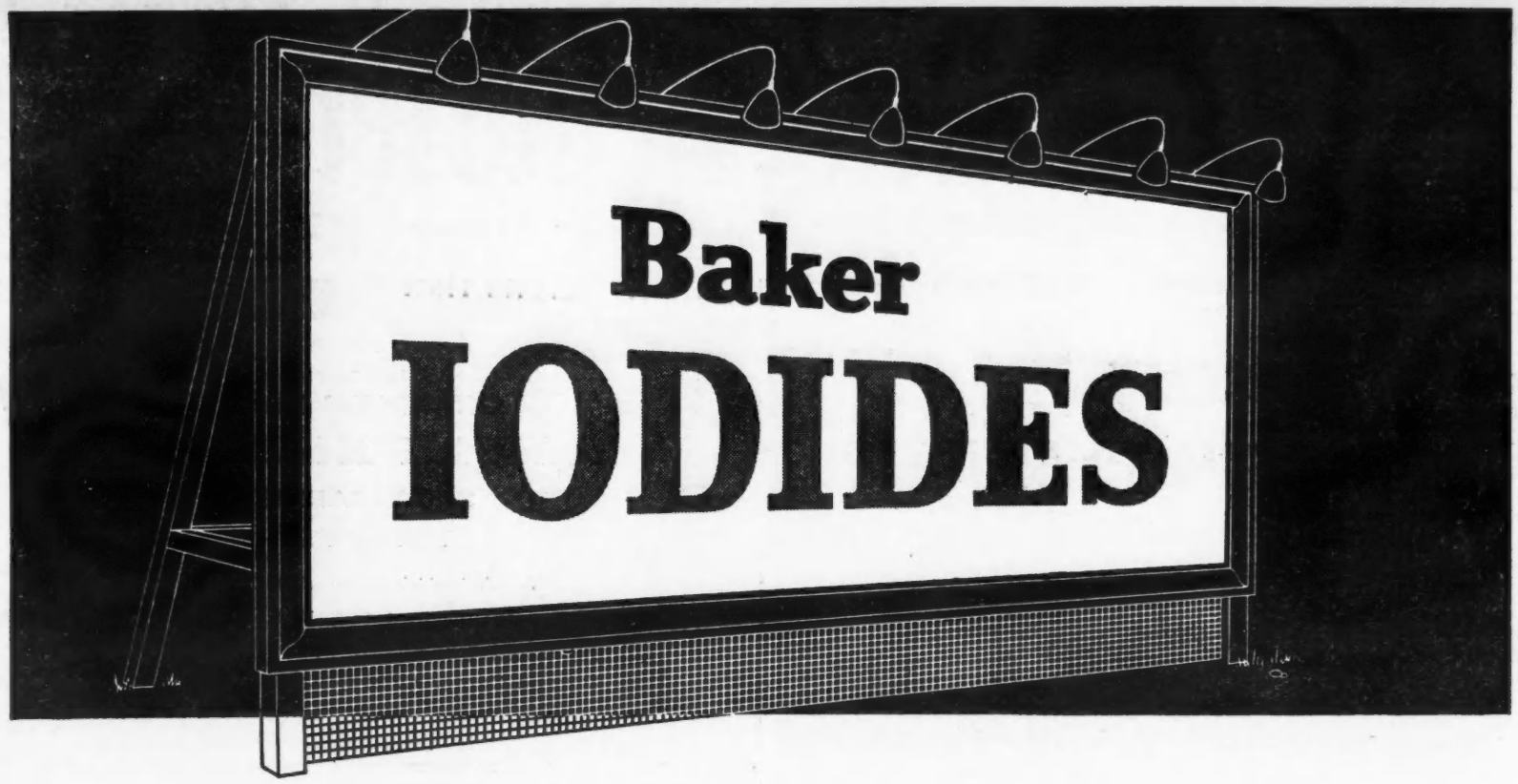

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Baker SODIUM IODIDE U.S.P. Crystal	drug products pharmaceuticals	polyethylene-lined drums
Baker IODINE, U.S.P.	drug products pharmaceuticals photo-engraving photography	glass jars
Baker CAL-IODIN	feeds mineral mixes salt blocks	100 lb. polyethylene-lined drums

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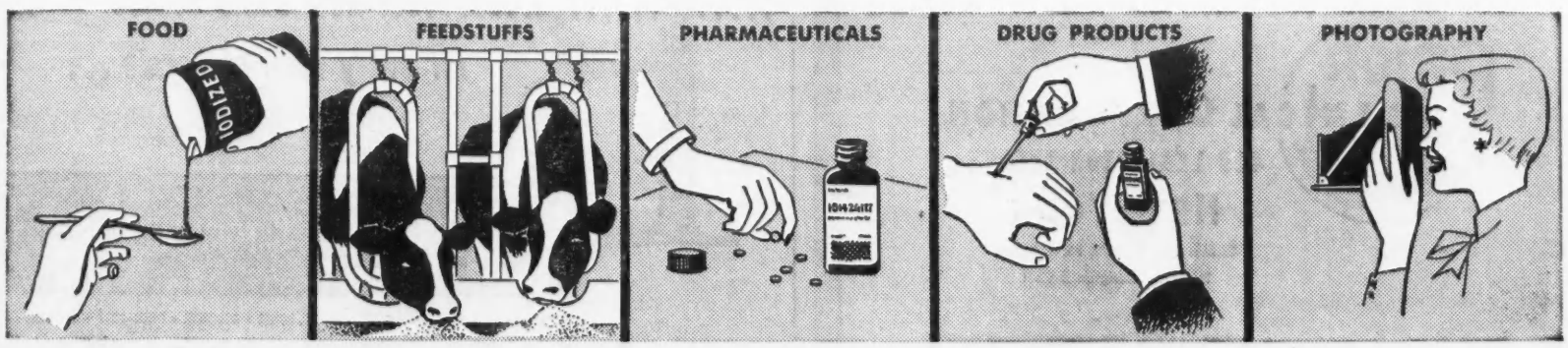

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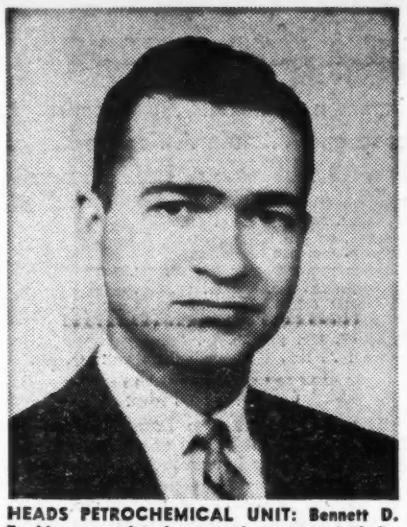

HEADS PETROCHEMICAL UNIT: Bennett D. Buckles, appointed general manager of its Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division by Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

SunOlin Joins Ranks Of Ethylene Producers

Enter now SunOlin Chemical Company as a new factor to be reckoned with in the ethylene marketing picture. The Philadelphia firm says it intends to put up a $15 million plant at North Claymont, Del. Ultimate capacity: nearly 200 million pounds of ethylene a year.

SunOlin, which is an equally-owned affiliate of Sun Oil Company and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, reveals that part of its ethylene output will be converted to ethylene oxide and glycol to meet developing needs of the East Coast.

This will make SunOlin the ninth domestic producer of ethylene oxide and the tenth domestic maker of glycol. But just how heavily involved it will become in glycol and oxide—or when that will take place—SunOlin can't say right now.

It is sure of one thing, however: Its ethylene oxide and glycol production will not conflict with the operations of one of its parents (Olin Mathieson). On the other hand, for Sun Oil, with its chain of Sunoco gasoline filling stations, glycol antifreeze appears a natural.

Where the rest of SunOlin's ethylene will go, the new producer is understandably reticent.

A likely candidate is the Chambers Works of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at Deepwater Point, N. J., which reportedly is looking for an ethylene source to make ethylene chloride.

Previously it made chloride from by-product hydrogen chloride and fermentation alcohol. However, that process has been abandoned, and now duPont is reported to be buying ethylene chloride from other sources. Possible ethylene market here: 50 million pounds a year.

Another possibility is Shell Chemical Corporation, which is said to be shopping

—Continued on page 62

CSC Wins Its Patent Suit Against a Grain Processor

Commercial Solvents Corporation has been awarded a consent decree barring Grain Processing Corporation from making or selling feed supplements containing zinc bacitracin. The decree settles a patent infringement suit brought against Grain Processing by CSC in August, 1958.

Basis for CSC's victory was an agreement, before the decree was entered, in which Grain Processing admitted infringement upon the CSC patent.

Commercial Solvents obtained its patent for manufacture and sale of zinc bacitracin on October 15, 1957, after three years of research and development, according to a report from the New York-based firm.

Chemical Industry Wants US To Create Better Tax Climate; Is Sure Research Will Benefit

Uncle Sam must stop being so hungry for the tax dollar! Instead of feeding his desires for money and more money, he had better create a favorable tax climate that will stimulate the chemical industry to greater research and development efforts. That is, if the big Uncle in Washington wants his country to keep ahead of the rest of the world in technological advances . . . and if he wants the chemical companies to do their part in space probing and the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

Two spokesmen for the chemical industry put these facts squarely before congress last week. They added that the national welfare demands adoption of a tax policy along these lines. Then they offered specific proposals to bring this about.

Hercules, Olin Men Testify

The executives—Dr. Robert W. Cairns of Hercules Powder Company and William M. Horne, jr., of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation—testified before the house ways and means committee. That group is now undertaking a comprehensive study of the entire tax structure with a view to removing inequities and unwarranted hardships.

Dr. Cairns, director of research for the Wilmington, Del., company, pointed out to the committee that during the past decade practically all manufacturers have recognized the essential role of research in their organizations.

The growth of industrial research and development will continue to be economically healthy, he added, if not penalized by the tax system.

He said that the present tax situation is sound insofar as it permits the taxpayer to treat research costs as ordinary and necessary expenses or at his option as capital expenditures. But additional incentives are desirable, Dr. Cairns went on.

"If expensive research equipment could be currently deducted it would help industry to become equipped with the nec-

—Continued on page 52

Pitts. Coke Is Expanding Its Sulfuric Acid Capacity

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company is expanding its sulfuric acid plant capacity at Neville Island, Pa., by 70 percent. Construction is under way on the new facility, and its completion is slated for early 1960.

The expansion will enable Pittsburgh Coke to increase significantly the quantities of sulfuric acid it sells in the Pittsburgh area, according to W. K. Menke, vice-president of the firm's chemical divisions.

The acid is used in Pittsburgh for pickling and cleaning metals, for processing coal chemicals from cokeoven gas systems, and in the manufacture of chemicals.

Besides placing the company in a position to offer significant quantities of sulfuric acid to industries in the Pittsburgh area, Mr. Menke says, the new plant is designed to supply the substantial requirement of Pittsburgh Coke in processing chemicals from the gas system of its own cokeovens.

TB&C POLYCHEMICALS CHIEF: William C. Franklin, elevated from assistant sales manager of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, New York, to manager of its newly-organized polychemicals department.

Polyethylene Scramble Lures Goodrich-Gulf

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., is shouldering its way into the ranks of high-density polyethylene producers—and is doing it to the sighs and groans of overcapacity chorused by those already in the business.

But the Cleveland, Ohio-based firm, jointly-owned by B. F. Goodrich Company and Gulf Oil Corporation, has a few aces up its sleeve:

- For one thing, the plant will be modest, as polyethylene plants go—13 million pounds annually.
- Then, too, the company promises a new wrinkle—polyethylene made by its own process based on Zeigler chemistry.
- What's most important, however, is the plant's apparent flexibility. Goodrich-

—Continued on page 62

FDA Taking Second Look At Stilbestrol Use in Feeds

Food & Drug Administration is taking another look into the matter of permitting the continued use of diethylstilbestrol in animal feeds.

Commissioner George P. Larrick disclosed last week that the agency is reviewing the literature on this hormone because of its cancer-producing properties and is also studying the legal problems that might be involved in any at-

—Continued on page 50

Castro Is Casting A Very Polite Eye On Nickel Plant

Fidel Castro, who has acquired many foreign assets recently by simply picking them up, now has his eye on the huge nickel processing plant at Nicaro. But the young dictator is being very polite about this piece of real estate. No grabbing here!

For this property belongs to the big, tough United States government and not to some helpless little gringo company in a remote place called Pittsburgh or Detroit. This time Fidel is going through the correct channels.

His government has just expressed a proper interest in acquiring the plant, as have three private concerns.

Whether the Cuban government will eventually get the facility is something that the US authorities still don't know. They say it will take some time to determine whether a sale can be consummated. Therefore, they are holding back the names of the private bidders.

Lack of Interest Feared

GSA put out its invitation for proposals on September 15 but a development in Cuba soon thereafter, it was feared, would wipe out any incentive upon the part of private interests to purchase. That was the law Castro's government put on the books to impose a 5 percent tax on mineral production in Cuba and a 25 percent levy on exports of ores and minerals.

In the face of what amounts to a virtual embargo on metal exports, it was surprising to Washington observers that GSA got as many responses from private industry as it did.

And with the Cuban government now in the picture as a prospective purchaser it would be even more surprising if any sale is made, except to the Cuban government. Some observers think Fidel can afford to be polite.

Details of the proposals and the names of those submitting them are being withheld by the GSA because it doesn't expect anything to happen on the sale for a long time. The agency is satisfied that all the public needs to know is that:

"It had received three responses from private industry to its request for proposals to be used as the basis for negotiations for sale by the government of the nickel plant at Nicaro. In addition the Cuban government has expressed an interest in acquiring the plant.

"A considerable period of time may be required to determine whether a sale acceptable to the United States govern-

—Continued on page 53

Century Buys Its Way Into $10 Million Class

Century Chemical Corporation has just moved into the $10 million class. The New York company has boosted its annual sales rate up to that figure with the acquisition of a number of companies here and abroad. Just acquired are:

Chemo Puro Manufacturing Company, Oil & Chemical Terminals, Inc., and the asphalt division of Oil & Chemical Products, Inc., all of Newark, N. J.

Also, Chemo Puro AG, a European sales organization with headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, and offices in Amsterdam, Holland; Hamburg, Germany, and Florence, Italy.

Century reportedly owns 100 percent interest in each of the firms it has just acquired, with the exception of Chemo Puro AG, in which it owns a 92 percent interest.

Stauffer Chemical Buys General Foam Products

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has acquired General Foam Products, Los Angeles.

The firm, which manufactures a range of expanded polystyrene under the brand name of "Cre-t-Foam," will be operated as a unit of Stauffer Chemical's molded products division.

Officers of General Foam Products are: President, Charles A. Lindsay; vice-president, John Stauffer, and secretary, Joseph J. Burris. Frederick N. Cartan has been appointed manager.

Steel Output Soars, But Strike Effects Linger: P.A.'s

Even as steel mills push toward capacity output, the strike in that industry, now enjoined for eighty days under the Taft-Hartley law, continues to level harmful effects on chemical production, say the men who buy those chemicals.

And making recovery in the industry an uncertain proposition, they add, is the danger that the strike will resume, coupled with the equally grave threat of a railroad strike come January 1.

Discomfort from the steel strike is being felt by the chemical industry in containers, certain coaltar chemicals, and chemical products sold to the metal fabricators. In the first two areas, the hurt is serious and likely to persist, the chemical buyers think. In the third it is serious enough but should be remedied soon, now that mills are back in operation.

Should there be a permanent peace established during this injunction period, the P. A.'s feel that supply problems will correct themselves gradually and lead to a good first quarter.

But even with an early steel peace, and barring a rail strike, the P. A.'s detect some rough spots on the road ahead. They anticipate disruptions and dislocations in some critical items, and feel that such hitches might dampen down the return to full output.

Regardless of what happens later, the injunction will keep steel operations go-

—Continued on page 47

The steel strike is temporarily over, but its effects linger on. In this issue of OPD, chemical purchasing agents size up the situation. Their views are presented in section two.

Farmers Think Food Controls Should Go to USDA—Naturally

Farmer interests are launching a move to shift controls over the purity and safety of the nation's food supply away from the Food & Drug Administration and—quite naturally—place them in the Department of Agriculture. Homer L. Brinkley, executive vice-president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, has just appealed to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to join in the move. Mr. Brinkley says the effort would give adequate protection to agricultural produeers as well as to consumers in controlling use of chemicals in the production and processing of foods."

In a letter to the secretary, the farmer cooperatives spokesman suggests an examination of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

What Examination Would Mean

He says the examination would be aimed at:

- Developing suitable amendatory language "designed to prevent capricious actions by any agency similar to those which precipitated the cranberry fiasco."
- Adequately protecting the consuming public.
- Returning administration of the pure food and drug act as it relates to food and food products to the Department of Agriculture.

"Producers of many agricultural commodities have been deeply concerned by the action recently taken by the Department of Health, Education & Welfare with respect to the use of weedicides in cranberry production," Mr. Brinkley says in his letter.

"It would serve no good purpose to merely resort to criticism of that department and its officials. But the fact seems to be that similar action under the same circumstances can be taken with respect to any agricultural food commodity produced in America. We cannot contemplate with equanimity the unbridled power of any agency to bankrupt producers of any commodity, virtually without warning or the opportunity to protect themselves."

He feels that rapid development and proper use of weedicides, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides and additives have been a very important factor in the productivity of American agriculture. This development not only has benefited pro-

—Continued on page 68

Pesticide Facilities Planned by FMC

In a move against mites, scabs and vegetable eaters, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Niagara Chemicals Division has slated construction of new pesticide facilities at South Haven, Mich.

A new unit, expected to start operating in March, will supply "Niacide," "Tedion" and "Thiodan" products to customers in western Michigan, parts of Ohio and parts of eastern Michigan.

In addition to faster service, the unit will provide custom blending of formulations to meet local conditions.

Monsanto Seeks Home For a Plastics Facility

Monsanto Chemical Company is on the verge of picking a site in Europe for a new multi-million dollar "Saflex" polyvinyl butyral plastic sheeting plant. The new unit definitely will be located somewhere within the six-nation European Common Market area, Monsanto reports.

Monsanto's "Saflex" is a plastic interlayer used in making laminated safety glass. Location in Europe, the company says, will enable it to provide improved sales and technical services to a growing European market for laminated products.

Two other advantages of building in Europe at this time:

- Italy has just passed a law requiring use of laminated safety glass in auto-

—Continued on page 41

GSA's Now Willing to Sell 533 Short Tons of Graphite

General Services Administration is inviting offers to purchase 533 short tons of government-owned flake graphite now in storage at the Schenectady General Depot, Guilderland Center, N. Y.

The material will be sold in minimum quantities of twenty-five tons "as is," f.o.b. storage site. Sales will be conducted on a negotiated basis. Purchasers will be permitted to withdraw the graphite from government storage in minimum lots of twenty-five tons over a period of time if they so desire.

Parke-Davis Starts Work On a New Branch in Italy

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has started construction of a combined manufacturing and sales branch in Milan, Italy.

The company's facilities in Rome, where it has operated a sales branch since 1955, will be retained as a supply depot to expedite pharmaceutical distributions throughout Italy.

The new production unit and administrative office buildings are being built on a fifteen-acre tract near the Milan airport, about eight miles from the city.

A complete line of Parke-Davis capsule and fluid pharmaceuticals will be produced. About 100 persons will be employed, mostly Italians, Parke-Davis reports.

The Week's Price Changes

Ammonium Nitrate, Mint and Cinnamon Leaf Oils Advanced. Casein, Eugenol, Fishmeal and Scrap and Vitamin A Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton (p. 44).
Candelilla wax, refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 63).
Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Cinnamon leaf oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 55).
Citral, 25c. per lb. (p. 55).
Coconut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 63).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (p. 63).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 63).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 63).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 63).
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 63).
Lemongrass oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ouricury wax, crude, 2c. to 3c. per lb. (p. 63).
Peppermint oil, nat., 10c. per lb. (p. 55).
Redist., 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Spearmint oil, $1 per lb. (p. 55).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 63).
Refd., 1/10c. per lb. (p. 63).

Prices Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 63).
Eugenol, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Fishmeal, $6 per ton (p. 44).
Scrap, $6 per ton (p. 44).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 63).
Tallow, med., ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Tin metal (straits), 2c. per lb. (p. 39).
Salts, 1-1½c. per lb. (p. 39).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Vitamin A, liq., ½c. per million units (p. 48).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 4, 1959	Nov. 27, 1959	Dec. 5, 1958
111.54	111.61	110.54

Aluminum Controls Extended

Makers of aluminum pigments will have to give top priority to orders placed by defense contractors under a revised regulation just issued by Business & Defense Services Administration. The regulation adds aluminum paste and powder to the list of aluminum-controlled materials. At the same time it removes certain nickel alloys from control. Along with this change in the status of controlled materials, the revision will bring a general tightening of procurement procedures for chemicals moving into the nation's military, space and atomic energy programs.

The new regulation, representing the first change for the defense priorities system since it was established in 1954, has been designed to make operations easier for defense contractors by cutting down on paper work. At the same time, BDSA says, it will provide a mechanism for assuring on-schedule shipments of key materials.

BDSA Administrator H. B. McCoy reports that the regulation will make it mandatory that all defense orders be properly identified by priority symbols. (Contractors identify defense orders by placing identification and certification symbols on their purchase orders. Such orders must be given delivery preference over commercial business.)

Here's an account of some of the changes brought about by the regulation:

The new DMS regulation No. 1 replaces

—Continued on page 61

ADM MARKETING VICE-PRESIDENT: Victor P. Buell, who has joined Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., as vice-president of marketing.

Eastman Chemical Posts Higher Propionate Prices

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidary of Eastman Kodak Company, has posted an increase of 3 cents per pound in the price of sodium and calcium propionates, effective January 1. Both products will be 36½ cents per pound east of the Rockies and 39 cents per pound west of the Rockies, delivered in 150-pound drums. Prices apply to all points in the United States and Canada.

Eastman officials note that the new price schedule is still below that of 1954 despite higher costs.

Grain Processing Begins Starch Unit Construction

Grain Processing Corporation, Muscatine, Iowa, has begun construction of a new starch plant which is scheduled to be completed by May 1, 1960.

The plant will produce corn starches for industrial users and part of its output will go into Grain Processing's fermentation operations.

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TVA Furnace Burns On

Tennessee Valley Authority is becoming prouder of its old rotating electric phosphorus furnace as the years roll on.

Right now the furnace is still functioning well with its orginal lining intact after nine years of operation.

In a recent inspection, the carbon block lining was found to be in good shape. Engineers of the phosphorus industry have been greatly interested in the outcome of this examination, the first in two years.

TVA tells the story this way:

"Nine years is about three times the life expectancy of linings in stationary furnaces, and the end is not in sight. Furthermore, no major repairs have been necessary, as is the usual case.

"The furnace has several features that contribute to its long life and highly efficient operation. It is round, with triangular electrode arrangement, and the hearth not only rotates but is water-cooled on the bottom.

"In power consumption per ton of phosphorus, the furnace compares with the best. Balanced electrical loading and rotation, by preventing hot spots and distributing lining wear evenly, make this type of furnace decidely superior in long life and low maintenance.

"Water-cooling the bottom may also contribute to the durability of the furnace.

"Arguments have waxed as hot as the furnaces themselves over the relative merits of these various features. Although the performance of the TVA furnace is not likely to settle all arguments, the operating record does indicate a very effective design."

Pesticide Study on Wildlife Put Off; Budget Bureau Won't Okay the Cash

Any plans the Fish & Wildlife Service may have for expanding its program of research into the effects of pesticides on wildlife are being shelved for the present. The word is around that the Bureau of the Budget, which is working out the spending program of the government for the new fiscal year starting July 1, has turned thumbs down on requests of the service for more money for the survey. This was disclosed last week by Rep. Lee Metcalf of Montana in a blast at the administration.

ESSO'S NEW PRESIDENT: O. V. Tracy, elevated from vice-president to president of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York.

The congressman attacked the White House for refusing to follow through on the legislation it endorsed last session for the expansion of this work by the wildlife service. His charges came just as the agricultural research policy committee of the Department of Agriculture called for immediate expansion of pesticide research.

Study Two Years Old

The study of pesticide effects on wildlife was initiated two years ago as a special project of the Fish & Wildlife Service at the direction of congress under an authorized appropriation of $280,000. Last session, congress approved legislation introduced by Rep. Metcalf to lift the ceiling to $2,650,000, after hearing officials of the service recommend that the ceiling be removed entirely.

Mr. Metcalf said last week that he understood Fish & Wildlife desired to make use of this new authority immediately and sought Budget bureau approval of a supplemental appropriation bill to go before congress next January and a boost in its regular budget for next July, but had been turned down on both scores.

He commented that it seemed to be "rather strange that an administration that was so upset about one chemical weedkiller on cranberries has refused to ask for an increase in the funds congress authorized last year for research on the

—Continued on page 56

Rubber Chemicals Unit Aiding Europe's Boom

Europe's booming rubber industry—consumption on the continent has doubled since 1950—now has the means at hand for an even greater boom. Locale for more activity is Italy, where a new rubber chemicals plant has opened up.

Located at Borgaro Torinese, a suburb of Turin, the plant is operated under the auspices of Naugatuck-Rumianca, Spa., a recently-formed company owned jointly by United States Rubber Company and Rumianca Company, one of the largest chemical concerns in Italy.

Tonnage lots of "B-L-E," a chemical de-

—Continued on page 64

Stein Hall & Co. Dedicates New Guar Processing Plant

Stein Hall & Co., New York, last week dedicated its new guar-processing plant at Charleston, S. C. The unit will be operated by the company's new subsidiary, Stein Hall Southern, Inc.

Named to manage the plant has been Harry Vogel, formerly plant manager of the Long Island City, N.Y., unit of Stein Hall's Stein-Davies Company subsidiary.

Drug Men Are Facing Kefauver Filled With Confidence as Result Of Their Vaccine Case Victory

Estes Kefauver doesn't look quite so fierce to the drug industry today as he sits in Washington and glowers under his coonskin cap—for the drug people have gained a new confidence with their victory over the government last week in the vaccine price-fixing case at Trenton, N. J. So this morning they are beginning to think Estes is no bigger than any other Tennessean as he starts poking around the pricing structure of the American drug business. Nonetheless, the drug leaders know the seriousness of the situation and are alert to what it might mean to them if they do not successfully defend their practices.

Scheduled to face the opening questions from Sen. Kefauver is Francis C. Brown, president of Schering Corporation, but the Bloomfield, N. J., executive will be testifying under something of a handicap; the price probers have announced that they plan to gag him until they can start with their own questions.

Customary Statement Barred

The customary procedure of an opening statement by the witness is expected to be forbidden—the price probers want first crack.

Also in line waiting to testify this week will be John T. Connor, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and E. G. Upjohn, president of Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

But as the drug executives take the stand they will have in the back of their heads the victory their industry has just gained in the Salk vaccine case in Trenton. In that litigation, after the drug people had been severely castigated by the government prosecutors, Judge Phillip Forman threw the case out of the United States District Court.

The jurist said the government's case was, for the most part, based on conjecture, circumstantial evidence and suspicion.

The judge added that the government had produced "no bridge over the gap from fact to inference."

Then he pointed out that testimony had shown Salk prices quoted by the defendant concerns in sales to government agencies were almost identical. Yet, he explained, the most - favored - customer clause that invariably appeared in government contracts with the vaccine producers "put a floor" under these prices.

He noted that prices dropped when the floor was removed. Then Judge Forman declared it was reasonable to assume that the defendant concerns were merely seeking to meet competition.

Elated with the victory were these defending companies: Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Pitman-Moore Division of

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UNITED CARBON EXECUTIVE V. P.: Morrison M. Bump, elected vice-president of United Carbon Company, Inc., New York, a post he will hold in addition to that of director of marketing for United Carbon Company, the parent firm.

Hercules and Thiokol Get Fast Write-Off Certificates

Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization has issued fifteen certificates of necessity for accelerated amortization of defense facilities, with Hercules Powder Company and Thiokol Chemical Corporation among the recipients. Ten of the certificates cover facilities for research, development and testing under the missiles programs; four certificates cover research, development and production facilities for military electronic equipment, and one covers the development and production of components for military aircraft.

Included among the certificates for missiles developments were two certificates to Hercules Powder Company, totaling $1,014,200 for research, development and production of solid propellant cases for missiles at the company's Rocky Hill, N.J., plant, and a certificate to Thiokol Chemical Corporation for research, development and testing of missile motors at a cost of $499,900 at Elkton, Md.

Lithium in Rockets? Yes, Says Lithium Corp.

Lithium—hit hard not long ago by Atomic Energy Commission's cancellation of procurement contracts—still has a great future in the field of rocketry. That's what Lithium Corporation of America is banking on as it advances briskly into lines involving missile research and production.

Latest step in the company's program is acquisition of Fulton-Irgon Corporation of Dover, N. J., consultant in rocketry and producer of missile parts.

The merger has just been approved by Lithium Corporation stockholders and will take effect immediately. Fulton-Irgon, with a backlog of orders amounting to more than $500,000, will be made an operating division of Lithium Corporation.

Founded only three years ago, Fulton-Irgon has carved out a niche in various phases of rocketry. Its special interests are development and production of cartridge-actuated devices and evaluation of propellant systems.

Davis Fulton, president of Fulton-Irgon, will continue in that capacity, and, in ad-

—Continued on page 65

Texas Butadiene Chooses Market Development Mgr.

Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed R. M. McFarland manager of market development. His first assignment will be in the polychemicals department.

J. C. French has joined TB&C in the market research department and will be in charge of this function for the polychemicals department.

Prior to joining Texas Butadiene, Mr. McFarland was with Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, in a market development capacity. Mr. French previously was with American Cyanamid Company, New York, in its market research department.

Perfumers Stick Their Noses in Great Odors Film Epic

The next time you hear someone say, "That movie smells," don't slough it off as crude criticism. He's probably talking about "Behind the Great Wall," the first of the Aromarama films that opens tomorrow (December 8) in New York at the new De Mille Theatre.

The film smells throughout with some forty or fifty distinct odors created in the laboratories of Rhodia, Inc., an aromatic chemical manufacturing company in New York.

When the setting is a dock, for example, the theater's air conditioning units will permeate the air with smells that one associates with the waterfront. The audience will smell that until the scene changes and some special electronic unit clears the air for the next scent.

This is very important, according to Mrs. Selma Weidenfeld, a perfume chemist with Rhodia, who has done quite a bit of work on the project.

"After we worked over a year to develop the odors, we certainly didn't want to have one on top of another," she says. "People's noses get tired if they are overworked—and confused, too."

Another technical difficulty, she points out, has been with synchronization.

"The second a river appears on the screen, the river aroma must get to the audience," she says. "You see the river and you have to smell it then—not a minute later."

The film, first to be shown at the renovacated Mayfair Theater, renamed the De Mille Theater, was shown to the perfume chemists at Rhodia approximately a year ago.

"We saw it without scents, of course, decided which odors to add and then went to work to create them," she reports.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE
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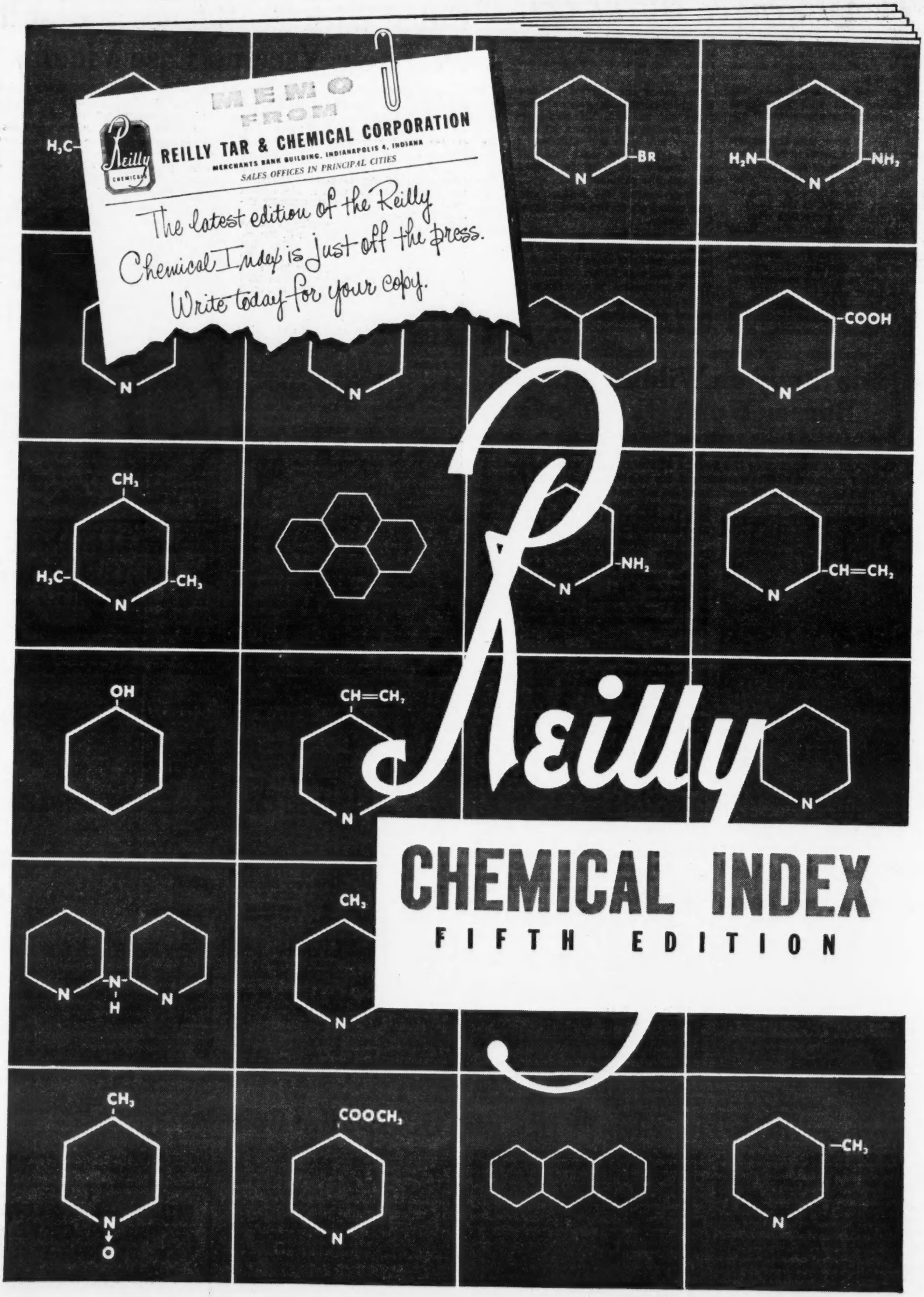
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VITAMERICAN SALES V. P.: William W. Wiley, who has been named vice-president in charge of sales of Vitamerican Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

Aluminum Alkyl Plant Is Completed by Ethyl

Ethyl Corporation has just put a new multi-million-pound capacity plant into operation, giving a big boost to the company's ability to make aluminum alkyls and alkyl aluminum halides. Located in Orangeburg, S.C., the unit is said to represent the first major plant to be completed in the United States for the production of aluminum alkyls.

In operation since October, the plant utilizes several methods for producing these alkyl aluminum compounds, including a triethyl aluminum process developed by Ethyl.

Completion of the new plant permits the New York-headquartered company to offer a complete line of aluminum alkyls and alkyl aluminum halides. These include triethyl aluminum, a mixture of triethyl aluminum and diethyl aluminum hydride, triisobuthyl aluminum, trimethyl aluminum, diethyl aluminum chloride, ethyl aluminum dichloride, ethyl aluminum sesquichloride, methyl aluminum sesquichloride, and methyl aluminum sesquibromide.

Since it began marketing the aluminum alkyls and alkyl aluminum halides in recent years, Ethyl reports that well over 100 companies have purchased them either in commercial or development quantities. Shipments from its recently-completed plant range from one-half-pound samples to specially-designed 1,400-pound and larger commercial containers.

Procter & Gamble Spreads Welcome Mat for McElroy

A welcome home to industry is awaiting Neil H. McElroy, former Secretary of Defense, and will be conferred on him as soon as he clears his desk in Washington.

News of the prospective welcome comes by way of Richard R. Deupree, chairman of Procter & Gamble. Says he, "Upon his return, I will ask the board of directors to elect Mr. McElroy to the position of chairman of the board."

That was the Defense secretary's job before he went to Washington in 1957.

Chemical Self-Sufficiency Soon Is the Big Goal of Ancient India But Hopes Must Be Deferred

What does the future hold in store for the relatively new chemical industry in ancient India. Under an ambitious five-year plan, India is gunning for raw materials self-sufficiency and productive capacity to satisfy domestic demand for finished chemical products. But for the next few years, according to a run-down by Business & Defense Services Administration, the country will have to continue importing on the present scale and may even have to step up imports in the raw materials category.

Because of severe import restrictions and the present formative stage of the industry, most chemicals were in short supply during 1958, BDSA reports. But with the door open a little wider to imports, under a liberalized licensing program, chemical process industries are expected to have as much raw material as they need through 1960.

Top Priority to Production

India, it appears from the report, has decided to give top priority to expanding its productive facilities, even if this means, in the short run, greater dependence on imports.

Taking a look at 1958 production figures, BDSA notes that chemical output rose sharply against a background of generally stagnant industrial production — this in spite of severe import restrictions on necessary raw materials. All the same, the report adds, chemical output would have been much higher had certain lines not been starved for raw materials.

In this connection, BDSA estimates domestic requirements for dyes in 1958 at four times production. But an acute shortage of foreign exchange reduced imports by about 42 million rupees from the 1957 level. Along the same lines, output of most cokeoven byproducts in 1958 was below that in 1957, owing mainly to reduced supplies of crude coaltar for distillation.

Production increases occurred during 1958 in sulfuric acid, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, calcium carbide, superphosphate, DDT, benzene hexachloride, hydrogen peroxide, sodium bicarbonate, hydrochloric acid and ammonium chloride.

Capacity increased for sulfuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine,

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Dow Cranberry Weedkiller Gets Tentative FDA Okay

A new chemical weedkiller for use on cranberries and peaches has received tentative approval from the Food & Drug Administration. It is a product of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., identified chemically as sodium 2,2-dichlorophionate.

FDA last week announced that it had approved tolerances for residues of the chemical of five parts per million in or on cranberries and fifteen parts per million in or on peaches.

Griffith for Cowell in SAACI

Stewart Cowell of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has resigned as secretary of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. In an interim appointment by SAACI's board, Charles E. Griffith of R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, has been named secretary of the association to fill the vacancy.

RE-ELECTED SOCMA PRESIDENT: Samuel G. Baker, general manager of the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., who last week was elected to a second one-year term as president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Celanese Buys Up A Big Plastics User

Celanese Corporation of America, one of the country's big makers of plastics, has just acquired one of the big users, Royal Manufacturing Company, Inc., a producer of plastic bottles and containers.

From Celanese headquarters in New York comes comment that the acquisition of Royal is the latest step in the Celanese program for expansion and diversification in chemicals and plastics.

Celanese, in buying up the big container maker from Prescott, Ariz., is well aware that the container industry represents a potential market of a quarter of a billion pounds a year for linear polyethylene, an important Celanese plastic which is pro-

—*Continued on page 47*

Western Market Group Sets a Talk on Profits

The Western Chemical Market Research Group will meet this Thursday (December 10) at Marines' Memorial Club in San Francisco.

Speaker will be William T. Nichols, head of the chemical engineering section for Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Nichol's topic will be "Fifteen Steps to New Chemical Profits."

Research Experts Are Seen Needed Against Euromart

How should American chemical makers meet the threat posed by Europe's budding, soon to be blooming, common market? As the industry girds itself for a worldwide trade battle that may occupy center-stage in world affairs for the next twenty years, John Hilldring, board chairman of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has come forward to suggest that business call up an army of research chemists for the struggle.

The chemical industry is a battle of research, Mr. Hilldring told the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at a meeting in New York last week.

Russia a Big Factor

The executive says that the emergence of the Soviet Union as a trading nation will force the European Common Market to step up its chemical research as never before. To stay in the swim, American chemicals makers will have to do likewise, he believes.

The common market's entire chemical industry will in due course be given preferential treatment by governments of the five participating countries, he feels. As spokesman for SOCMA's common market subcommittee, the New York executive recommends that whatever status is given to the common market's chemical industry should be accorded to chemical makers here by the US government.

In Mr. Hilldring's view, the main purpose behind the European Economic Community is the penetration of world markets, including markets in the US. This threat can be met, he thinks, by narrowing tariff concessions to a basis that is more selective and more truly reciprocal than that now prevailing under GATT. He definitely rules out, however, the erection of a high tariff wall around the US chemical industry.

Also featured at last week's SOCMA meeting was the election of officers.

Samuel G. Baker, general manager of the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., was re-elected president of SOCMA (see picture elsewhere on this page.)

Carl A. Gerstacker, vice-president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., was re-elected first vice-president of the

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Thorium Residues to Go On Sale Soon, GSA Says

About 550 short tons of government-owned thorium residues will be offered for sale shortly by the General Services Administration.

Offers will be received for a period of forty-five days and sales will be subject to regulations of the Atomic Energy Commission governing the use of such materials in a manner consistent with the national welfare.

The residues are stored at the Granite City engineer depot, Granite City, Ill., and are in the form of wet filtered cake. The material was derived from the processing of columbite-uranium concentrates under a defense materials production act contract, but are not part of the national stockpile and may be sold as a commodity surplus to defense needs.

GSA says that the thorium residues may be used for the production of thorium metal, oxide or other chemicals.

Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Sheraton Palace hotel, San Francisco, December 6-10.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, February 9.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference (midwestern and western divisions), Congress hotel, Chicago, January 27-28; midwinter conference (eastern division), Commodore hotel, New York, February 3-4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 20.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 18-20.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., Jauary 7.

Oil Trades Association of New York, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 20.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 8-10; annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 7-9.

Proprietary Conference, research and scientific development conference, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, installation luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 19.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 2-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 5.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Col., February 22-25.

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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		September 1959	September 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	59,123,650	52,544,485
Acetone	lbs.	62,650,417	58,448,147
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	358,981	304,753
Benzene	gals.	19,409,051	23,799,974
Chlorine	tons	364,331	304,084
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	155,742,454	134,493,609
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	150,002,651	133,805,475
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	27,091,096	25,299,518
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	397,465	369,920
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,332,794	1,259,314

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Business in Politics

Missouri is an area where politics has long been a popular and important crop and product. So; as was to be expected, when the steadily increasing interest of business in politics was talked about at the recent meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, a very informatively instructive contribution was made by the representative of its prominent member whose headquarters are in St. Louis (see page 7, last week).

The nature and extent of the interest of business in the development of political activity beyond its long-customary participation as a contributor to campaign funds was discussed with a deal of seriousness—but not much certainty—at a meeting several weeks ago, sponsored by the National Industrial Conference Board. The topic was presented as "Company Participation in the Political Process—How Far Should Companies Go?"

There is a wide difference of opinion among students of the subject over whether companies, as such, should in any way engage in political activity. What appears to be the majority opinion is that any political activity should be personal on the part of management, or even the entire executive staff, not corporate.

Many of those who advocate such activity urge that executives—at least those in the upper echelons—do not go so far as to run for office. But they, for the most part, advise that the toppers go well along in the inducing and assisting of their associates at lower levels to become candidates.

Most of the urging at the recent NICB conference was done by those who might be called coaches. It was marked by a clash between a practitioner of opinion research and a university teacher of governmental subjects. One of their differences had to do with whether corporations should go to the people with such matters as taxes, profits and similar subjects of business-politics differences—advocated by the opinionator—or—as the educator contended—continue to seek what they want by way of lobbying. They differed also on whether business—meaning management—should emulate the political practices of organized labor or let the people elect their representatives and then go talk to them in office in a manner that would—or at least could—do good all around. In their different views on whether corporations have "constituencies," neither of the two disputants, as reported in the newspapers, said anything that made sense.

There is reason to assume that the general opinion is that corporations should refrain from anything new in the way of political activity; that executives are becoming eager to get into politics, but do not know how to get in or what to do once they are in. The question is a much varied one, confused and confounded by many factors of locality and personality. According to the New York *Herald Tribune*, the way to get in is to "jump in, like a man named Rockefeller." But, here again locality and personality—plus ability—are most essential.

A Neighbor's Needs

Every member of the US diplomatic service in Mexico right now should be earnestly—and fully diplomatically—engaged in an opinion survey designed to evaluate all aspects of local acceptance of and reaction to the recently completed ten-day tour of that country by the Soviet second-man. That visitor reported himself as satisfied with his scouting trip, which he insisted was concerned, at least primarily, if not wholly, with the development of bigger trade relations between the two countries. There is a need on the part of Mexico for such additional outlets for its numerous abundant goods as the Soviet Union can provide—and doubtless will offer. There is a need in that union for large lots of many of the natural resources of Mexico. If those two needs are counterbalanced, the results will not be good for the relations between Mexico and the United States. And the fault will lie North of the Rio Grande.

One of the biggest needs in the line of importantly necessary improvement of relations between Mexico and the United States is in the people-to-people area. There is still much to be done there before the relations there are even as good as they are in some personage-to-personage areas.

There will be a good opportunity in that direction December 12, which should be grasped by all theistic people in this country, whatever may be their creed, in an earnest conflict with the atheistic communistic maneuverings disguised as business dealings. On that day, the Mexicans annually commemorate a traditional religious visitation at Guadalupe more than four centuries ago. The day has become one of great historic significance and is marked by religious practices characteristic of Mexican life, which should be looked upon by Americans with understanding and respect—and without the condescension that is so common in many contacts with the Latins. Many who have friends or acquaintances—social or commercial—among Mexicans, attend the annual celebrations. Many many more send appropriate messages of friendly greetings. The desirability of better and better relations and the attainment and maintenance of better neighborliness between the two neighboring peoples make an adequate recognition of the Mexican event a highly commendable practice—which communism cannot match.

No Polio Vaccine Trust

In view of the quite evident lack of any common-sense understanding of what sellers of anything must do to stay in business profitably, which characterizes much, if not most, of the punitive processes of the federal "trust-busters," it is most encouraging to have a US judge exercise that common sense in dismissing the allegations of illegal price-fixing on Salk polio vaccine by five pharmaceutical manufacturers (see story on page 5).

Everybody who has any real knowledge of the demands of business knows that competitive price-cutting is an almost certain contribution to self-extermination on the part of the seller who cannot make up on some other product what he loses in an attempt to undersell a competitor. The providers of polio vaccine have been in business long enough and wide enough to be fully acquainted with that fundamental truth. The judge who heard their case was equally well and logically informed. That was why he said that, while the five firms did charge identical prices, in most contracts, the government did not find beyond a reasonable doubt that they "were not just meeting normal competition in the industry." Competition in prices is not, by any means, the only, or even the major factor in normal competition.

It is too much to expect that the "trust-busters" will be guided by the ruling of the court in the polio vaccine case. They have been influenced little, if any, by the many throwing-outs of their charges as a consequence of the findings of trial examiners who frequently find them lacking in convincing substantiation. It is to be hoped, however, that they will give some consideration to the declaration by the judge in the polio vaccine case that, although the defendants charged uniform prices, "the charge of a conspiracy is only subject to conjecture: there is no bridge over the gap from fact to inference."

Washington Talks It Over

Insecticide Industry Learns This From Cranberry Scare and Maybe Additives Manufacturers Do, Too: You Can Try Awfully Hard to Do the Right Thing, But You Still Can Never Trust Washington.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

If there is anything the insecticide industry learned from the recent contaminated cranberries scare (and it is something chemical additives manufacturers are forced to think about, too), it is this:

- A company or industry can spend countless sums of money in perfecting and testing its products to see that they perform as they should.
- There is always the possibility of the whole effort being scuttled almost overnight by some adverse statement out of official Washington.

Pesticide and chemical additives are subject to more requirements as to testing for safety and usefulness, if the standards set out by the law itself can be used as a measure, than are some drugs. Industry is making no complaint on this score.

But it is concerned with the fact that after spending thousands of dollars to prove its case, a letter is liable to come back from Washington saying the evidence is insufficient and more research needs to be done. This is the case even though some of the best and most respected scientists in industry worked on the problem.

Today's trouble stems from the fact that cancer is now the catch word of the uninitiated—it is the killer phrase. Anything that gets the carcinogen tag attached to it is dead. Such contaminants must be kept out of the food supply.

But the program of enforcement against harmful contaminants doesn't always follow uniform lines. Industry people cite the cases of milk and meats as illustrations. Food & Drug Administration has set a zero tolerance for residues of DDT in milk or meat just as it has a zero tolerance for carcinogens, as for example, aminotriazole in cranberries.

But in the light of the millions of pounds of DDT used in agriculture every year it would be most surprising if DDT was not present in milk or meat at various times.

The one bright spot seen by the pesticide industry in the cranberry row is the fact that its story of how much time and money it spends for testing its products is becoming known. A number of the business and food editors of the metropolitan dailies have been digging deeply into this angle.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Dec. 4 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld .... lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .2949- .2950
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .3049- .3050
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .2649- —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. .... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
		lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cps.	centipoises	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
cryst.	crystalline	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	N-	nitrogen		
ctns.	cartons	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
d-	dextro	neut.	neutral		
dbl.	double	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
denat.	denatured	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled			w. w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs. works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .62½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% f.t.i., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ..ton.86.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ..ton.88.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.89.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., cl., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ..ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium dichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245

Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran. fib dms. ..... lb. .17¼ —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms. 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate dom tertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton 67.00 - —
with dolomite 40.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 67.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b. works E lb .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .23½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls, dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ 13¼
Ammonium sulfamate ogs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. 20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular bulk f.o.b works base price ton 32.00 - —
purif bgs f.o.b works lb 08½- .15
Large granular bulk, c.l., works. ton 35.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l. t.l. works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l t.l. works—100 lbs 3.20 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks frt., equald .100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald. basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys 100% basis. lb 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb. 17.50 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld .... lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16½- —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E .. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms..... lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, tech., dms. ..... lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.12 - —
Angelica root, ois. ..... lb 90 1.00
Angelica root oil bots..... lb. 120.00 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots..... lb. 120.00 130.00

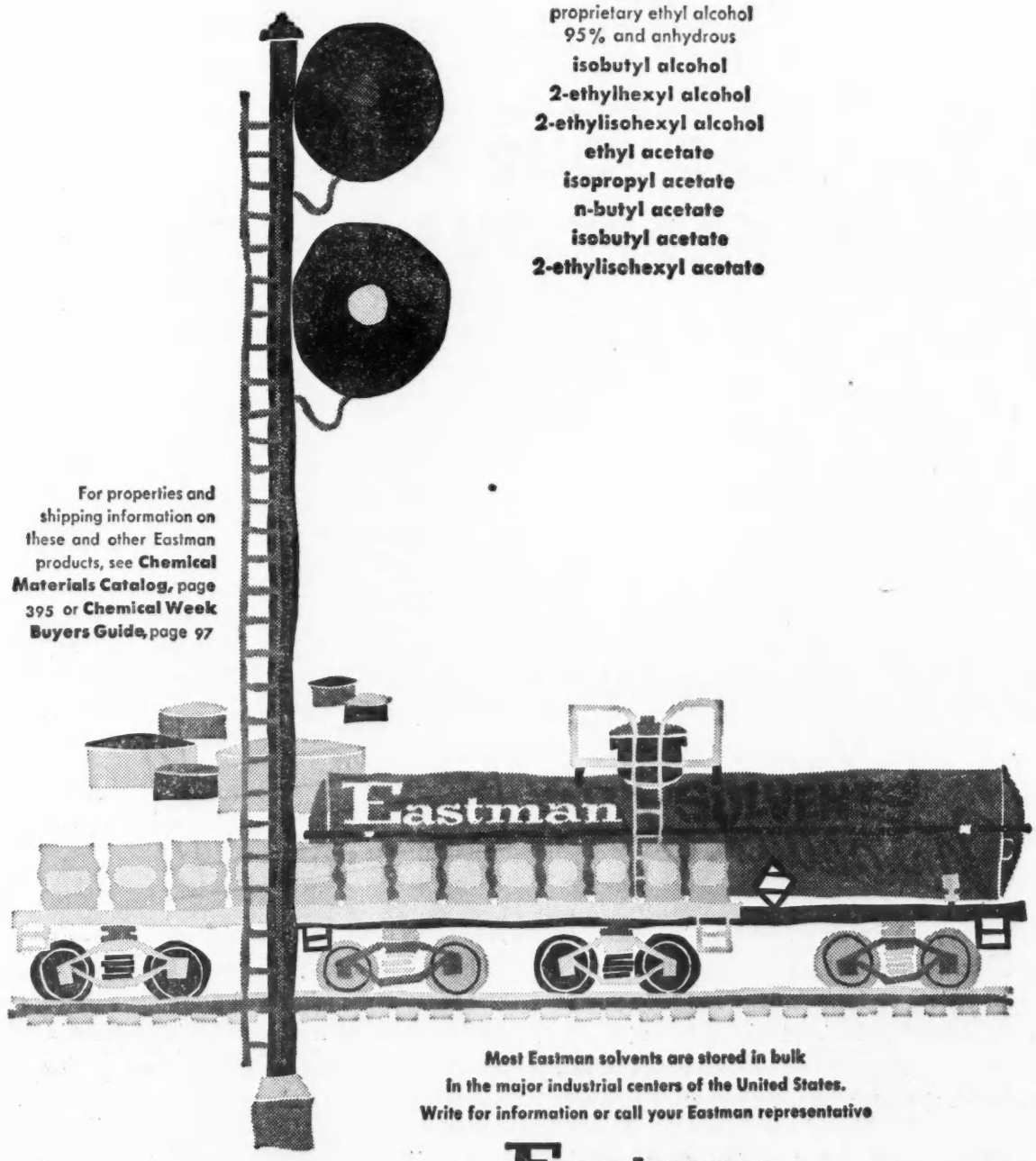
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt alld..... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms..... lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Anthracene 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., t.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .26 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd .. lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —

Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis.. lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots..oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms....lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .29 - —
USP, powd., bbls ..... lb. .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins..oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents—See Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .43 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. ..... lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns ..... lb .36 - .40
Powd., bbls. dms ..... lb .75 .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York)
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 66 00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75 00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71 00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61 00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43 00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43 00 - —
7RF, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 44 00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41 00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton 44 00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP 25. 50-kilo dms., kilo 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. ..... kilo 10 35 - —
5-kilo dms. ..... kilo 10 75 - —
1-kilo bottle ..... kilo 11 00 - —
500-gram bottle ..... kilo 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs. c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
ex-whse N Y N J ton 86 50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 41 00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 40 00 - —
Manjak No 10 crude dms. works lb .07 - —

Eastman Solvents

acetone
ethyl alcohol
Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
2-ethylisohexyl alcohol
ethyl acetate
isopropyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
2-ethylischexyl acetate



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog,** page 395 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide,** page 97

Most Eastman solvents are stored in bulk in the major industrial centers of the United States. Write for information or call your Eastman representative

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Asphalt—Bone Phospate

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09½-	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09½-	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	5.75	6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots	oz.	5.25	5.75
Avocado oil, cns., f.o.b. Calif.	lb.	2.25	3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units.		.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units.		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	1.00-	1.25
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.56	—
Barbital sodium, NF, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms.	lb.	.22	—
Tech. cryst. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. t.l., frt equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	11.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	11.75	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald.	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm.	lb.	.19½-	—
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York	ton.	79.85	—
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	2.65	10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.95	2.70
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	—
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.53	.55
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.58	Nom.
Central American, bgs	lb.	Nom.	
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.59	Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.69	.71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.68	.70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.59	.61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.58	.60
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.28	—
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	95.20	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	99.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	93.40	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	97.16	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.48	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.31	—
Chicago district	gal.	.31	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.31	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.31	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works: Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.31	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.31	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.31	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.31	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.31	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks,	gal.	.31	.40
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.00825-	—
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
Tech., low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb.		.00825-	—
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld.	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys. smaller lots, frt., equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots works	lb.	.93	1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.t.c., cns., cms	lb.	.58	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.58	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	47½-	.65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, USP, 40-lb. dms	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22½-	.25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	23½-	25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.25	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberin bisulfate, cns.	lb.	48.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	48.50	—
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian cns.	lb.	12.60	14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.)			
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42	—
Bismuth oxychloride 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42	—
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark bls.	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark bls	lb	45	.50

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	145.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	155.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. New York whse	ton.	195.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York	unit-ton.	5.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago	unit-ton.	5.00	—
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.90	1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

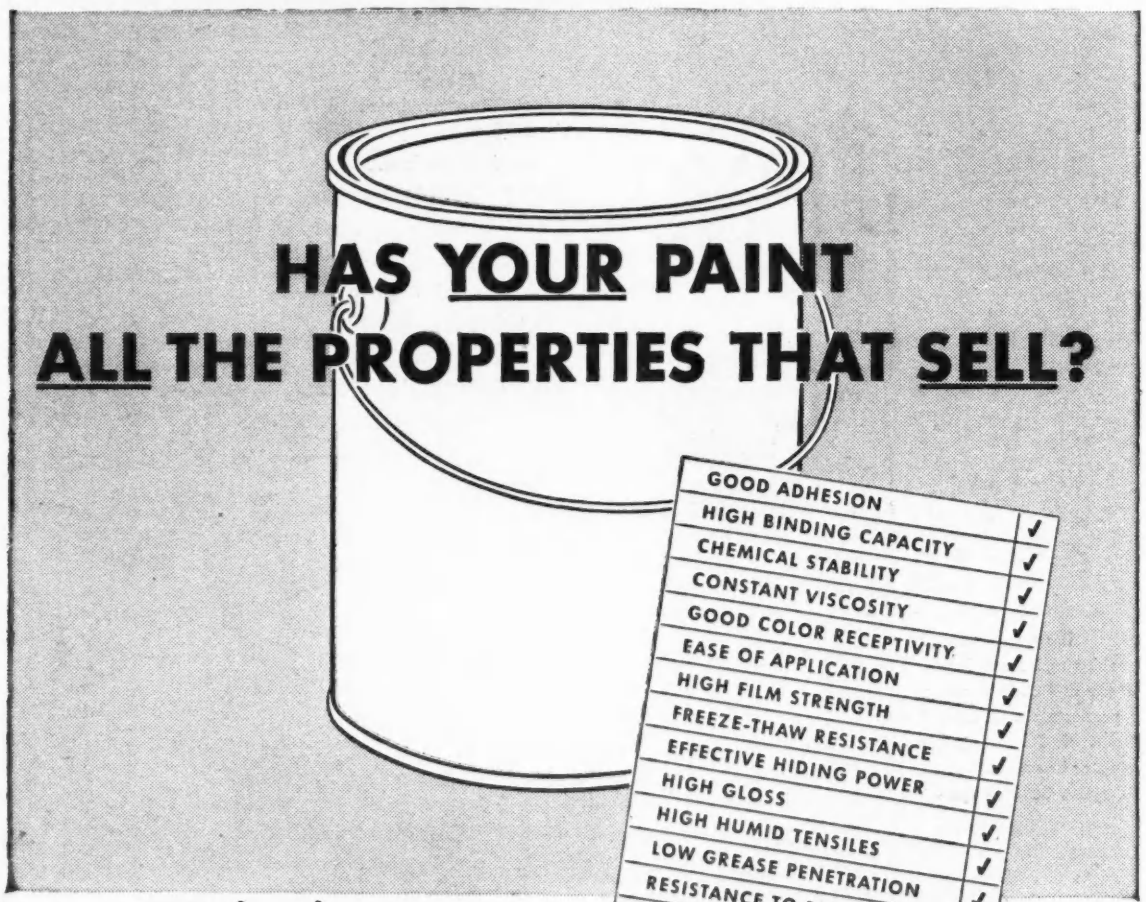
Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms	lb.	1.90	2.55
Peruvian dms.	lb.	1.80	2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls	lb.	1.75	—
Resinated bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.18	.22¼

Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton.	75.00	—

Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).

Naugatuck LATEX



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Whether you have an actual paint "problem" or not, chances are that one of Naugatuck's many paint latices or formulations can help you to improve your product's performance.

Naugatuck's unparalleled experience helped make today's latex paint success story possible.

And today more than ever before, one or several of Naugatuck's complete line of latices and special formulations might well prove the difference between problem and bigger profit for you. Check Naugatuck. An experienced Naugatuck latex representative will make you glad you did.

US RUBBER

United States Rubber

Naugatuck Chemical Division 1221 L Elm Street Naugatuck, Connecticut

Rubber Chemicals • Synthetic Rubber • Plastics • Agricultural Chemicals • Reclaimed Rubber • Latices

DIST. OFFICES: Akron • Boston • Portland • San Francisco • Gastonia • Chicago • Los Angeles • Memphis • New York • Philadelphia • CANADA: Latex Division, Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd., Montreal • CABLE: Rubexport, N. Y.

Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.03 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70

Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —

Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l. works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9% bgs., c.l., works, ton 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.03 - —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l., works, ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —

USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.

Borneol, cns lb. 2.75 - —

Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls. works lb. 1.70 - —

Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —

Brimstone (see Sulfur).

Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —

Bromine purif. cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —

Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —

Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90

Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70

Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75

Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75

Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .75 - .80

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —

sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —

n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —

n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .15 - —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).

Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ - —

n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —

Butyl lactate dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Butyl laurate dms. works lb. .37½ - —

Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —

Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —

Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60

Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).

Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .28¼ - —

Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).

Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —

Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —

Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —

Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).

Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow all shades, bbls. frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —

Cadmium Iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 - 7.00

Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —

Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —

Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.83 - —

Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Red, maroon shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —

Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —

Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.52 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —

Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —

Cajuput oil, native cns lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb 12.00 - 20.00

Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram 54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram 55 - —

Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).

Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 3.10 - —

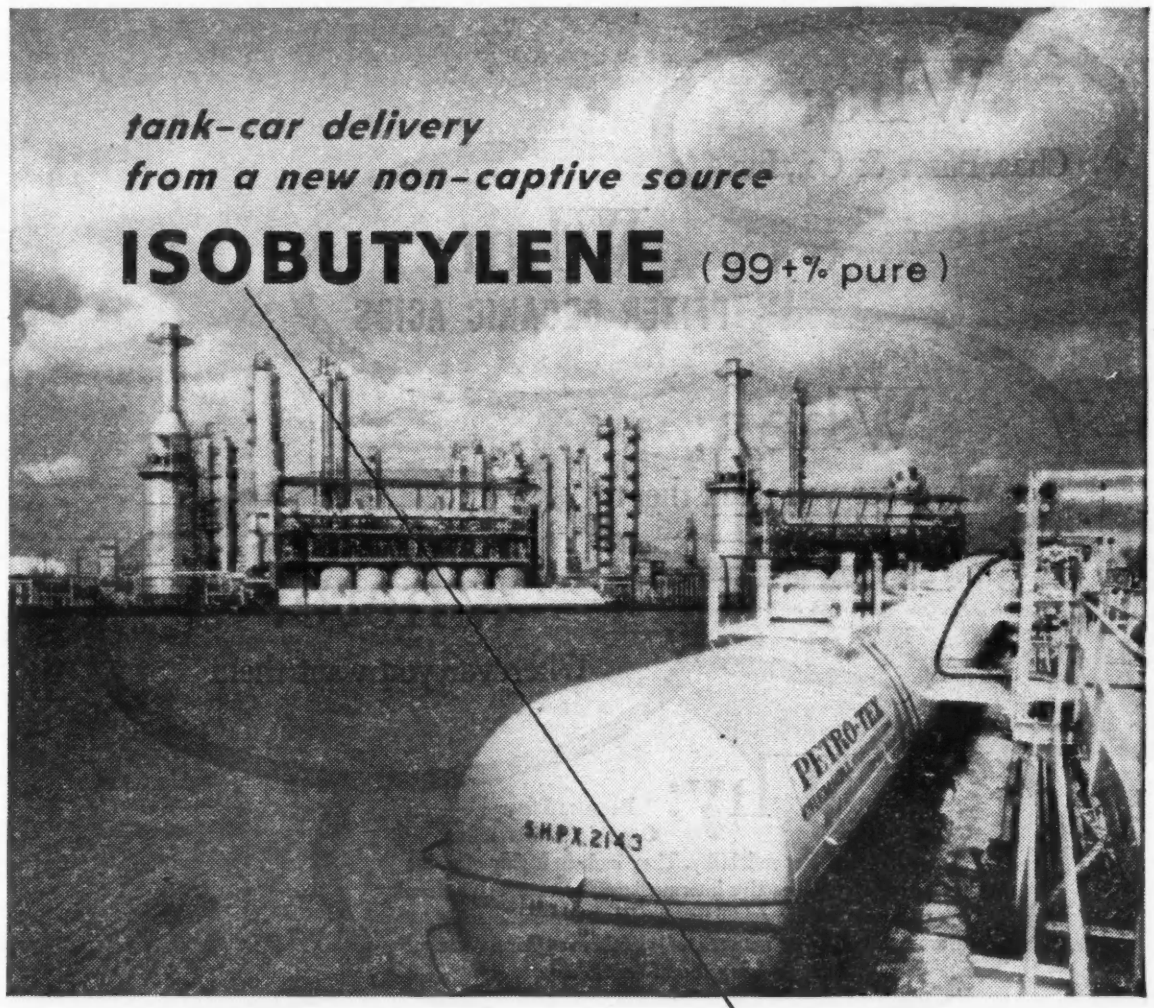
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 - 09¼
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - 10½

Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —

Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 - —

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - 18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 - 35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 - 50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —

Calcium carbonate, surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - 42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 55.00 - 57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 - 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 - 187.50



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Calcium Chloride—Castor Oil

Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l., works frt. equald ton 37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb .27 - —
Solid 73-75% dms. c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36.00 - 73.00
USP gran. dms. lb .32 —
Calcium chromate bgs., dlvd lb .37 - —
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½- —
USP, powd., 150-lb. dm, ton lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride lump dms. works lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48

Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, 1-kilo or more, kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 86.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —

Calcium resinate precip, dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel NF X, powd. 100-lb dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Refd., bgs. lb. .61 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.

Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 1.23 - —
powd., bxs. lb 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - .34½
Caprył alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 40.00 - 47.50
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .94 - .95
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.18
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.20
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .21 - .21¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms. c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —

Who:
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

What:
PFIZER ORGANIC ACIDS

When:
Whenever you need them

Where:
Wherever you want them

Why: Because Pfizer Organic Acids mean Versatility and Dependability. They include highly effective sequestering agents, reactive intermediates, non-corrosive cleaning agents, non-toxic acidifiers, etc. These versatile acids are stocked in a network of warehouses across the country assuring you of dependable deliveries—fast.

How:

Pfizer Organic Acids are available in many convenient forms:

Itaconic Acid
—a versatile chemical building block with many applications for copolymer products—now commercially available in larger quantities and at a lower price than ever before.

Citric Acid
—this excellent sequesterant is available from Pfizer in economical anhydrous form. Various salts of the acid are also available.

Tartaric Acid
—this high-quality sequesterant, noted for its low toxicity, is shipped by Pfizer in powdered and fine granular forms.

Fumaric Acid
—a prime raw material in the manufacture of alkyd resins and rosin adducts—available in fine granular and powdered forms.

Gluconic Acid
—an outstanding sequesterant in caustic solutions, available from Pfizer in a 50% aqueous solution. Various salts of the acid are also available.

Oxalic Acid
—important for its ability to solubilize iron oxide—oxalic salts are widely used in blueprinting and in gold coloring of anodized aluminum—sold by Pfizer in granular and fine granular forms.

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Castor oil, dom., No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2225	—
tanks	lb.	.1925	—
refd., deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2450	—
tanks	lb.	.2150	—
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15	.15¼
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19	.19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼	.46¼
Split, dms.	lb	.37¼	.38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb	5.25	—
Syn., cns.	lb	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½	—
Resub., dms., works	lb	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	Nom.	
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)			
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.62	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd, E	lb.	.35	.45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E	lb.	.545	.555
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, halt-second, bgs., dlvd, E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content bgs. dlvd., E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)			
Cellulose gum, pure high vis. bgs., 23,000 lb lots or more works, frt alld	lb	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).			
Cerium chloride 46% dms, dlvd	lb	25	—
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100 lb lots or more	lb	1.40	—
77% CeO fib dms 100 lb lots or more	lb	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd	lb	1.85	1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15	—
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns. c.l., t.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.41½	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.39	—
NF, special, fib, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.48½	—
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls.	lb.	1.25	—
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb	350.00	—
Charcoal, activated, NF fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
fib, dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32½
fib, dms, smaller lots works	lb.	.27	.50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black)			
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton	78.00	80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	106.00	—
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton	87.00	—
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis	ton	84.00	—
Chenopodium oil NF, cns.	lb.	4.15	5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	—
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb lots	lb.	1.03	—
jars, 100-lb lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
dms, l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	—
Clarified, dms.,, c.l., frt. alld—lb.		.69	—
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	—
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½	.13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs.		4.05	—
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25	5.75
tanks, multiple units., 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25	7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.23½	.25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
dms. l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld	lb	1.03	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
5-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld	lb.	.66	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld,	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb	1.05	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.95	—
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	—
fib, dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25	—
fib, dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals, dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
Powd, dlvd, E, 100% basis	lb.	.86½	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd, dlvd. E	lb.	.85	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt alld	lb.	.73	—
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt alld	lb.	.99	—
5-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt alld	lb.	.17	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, coml. cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld	lb	1.07	—
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis	lb	1.08	—
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb	1.14	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0463	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher			
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis	lb	.38	—
Choline bitartrate, fib dms, frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	3.00
Choline chloride, fib dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75	3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd, E of Rockies	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	.20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd, E, of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd, E, of Rockies	lb.	.35	—
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms. 500-2,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.10	—
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms, c.l. frt alld	lb	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb	44½	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb	45¼	—
Chromium trioxide NF bots	lb	1.15	—
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs	lb	.25	—
NF yellow broken bgs.	lb	.35	.40
Chromium fluoride bbls., works	lb	.51	.52
Cinnamic acid refd bots	lb	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol bots.	lb	1.75	2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	.92	1.25
Cinnamon Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.69	—
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs	lb.	.78	—
Cinnamon bark oil bots	lb	36.00	70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.60	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb	8.50	13.50
Citral, CP, bots.	lb.	3.75	5.00
Extra, bots.	lb.	3.95	5.55
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29¼	.30
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb	.29	.29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms.	lb.	.80	1.05
Java-type, dms.	lb.	.80	1.20

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Here is an unusually pure citric acid produced in the Midwest by Miles Chemical Company's unique deep fermentation process. Ready for immediate shipment in truck-load quantities.

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Elkhart, Indiana

Citronellal—Cresol

Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb	1.60	2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	2.30	3.70
Civet, artif. bots.	lb.	13.75	15.00
Nat. bots	oz.	8.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn	ton	8.00	11.00
Clay ball, imp., airfloated bgs. c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00	45.75
lump, bulk, Atl port	net-ton.	29.50	35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	12.00
Georgia bgs. l.c.l. works.	ton.	15.50	—
China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton	13.50	14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	35.00	36.00
China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock. Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton.	20.00	35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton.	50.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse	net-ton.	60.00	70.00
Cleaners Naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145	—
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.205	—
Group 3	gal.	.154	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.17	—
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Cleve's acid, 1,8, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.20	—
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs.	lb.	.40½	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.42½	—
Clove bud oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.70	3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.35	1.80
CMC, crude, 98.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	—
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½	—
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	—
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½	—
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.59	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works	gal.	.17	—
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39	—
tanks, works	gal.	.20½	—
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	—
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton.	44.00	—
Core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50	—
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	48.00	—
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works	ton.	41.00	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.04	—
Cobalt blue genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.90	—
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.05	—
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½	—
Liq., 6% Co. dms.	lb.	.57½	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.75	—
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.48¾	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80	—
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R.	lb.	1.33	—
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis.	lb.	1.29	—
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.			
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb	1.35	—
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29½	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.64	—
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.09	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75	—
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.63	.68
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York.	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.16⅝	—
Refd., deodorized, dms.	lb.	.25	.26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.30½	.33
tanks	lb.	.28	—
Double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.31½	.34
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08¼	.08⅜
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00	—
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75	—
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	—
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3635	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3785	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.45½	.46
Cryst., dihydrate, dms. works,	lb.	.31	.31½
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.39¼	.39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4135	.4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	.65
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lo.	.52¼	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.33	.36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾	.32¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.49¼	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.50½	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.48½	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885	—
CP, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.75	13.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.25	15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.75	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	29.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	31.10	—
Copper undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	232.50	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	227.50	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.00	10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11¼	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04¾	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1698	.1725
tanks	lb.	.1498	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more	gram.	1.15	1.20
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	66.50	67.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.09¼	Nom.
tanks, Valley	lb.	.09	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.09	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.09	Nom.
Foots, (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04½	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.14¼	.14⅛
tanks	lb.	.12¼	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	14¼	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.90	1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots chys.	lb	3.05	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	—
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.226	—
Refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal	.38	—
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72	1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys. dms. same basis	lb.	1.42	1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms c.l. frt alld	lb	.16½	—
Tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—

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Dimethyl Isophthalate

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T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

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D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
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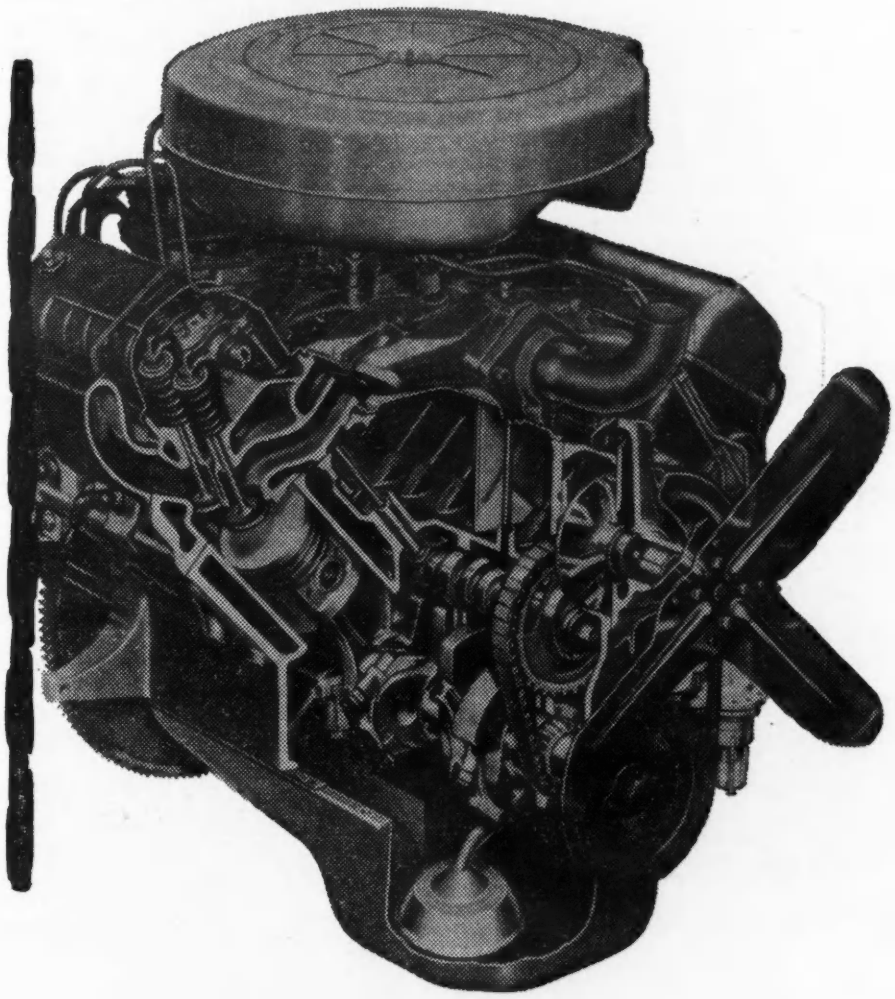

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* as described in U.S. Patent 2,389,608.

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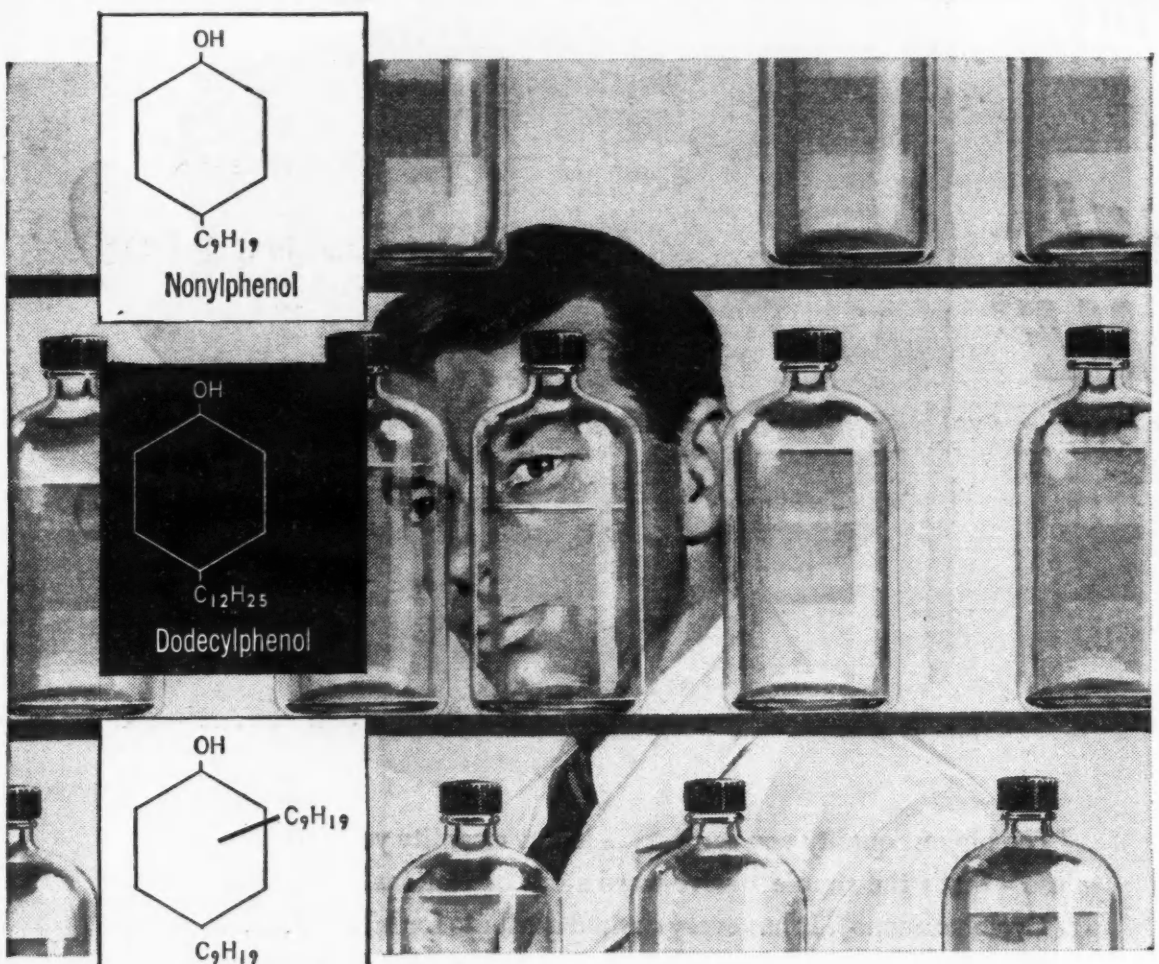
Cresol—Di-sec-amyl Phenol

Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms. c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—
o-Cresol, 30.5°C m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	gal.	1.35	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same bassi	gal.	1.15	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more	gal.	1.03½-	—
less than 50 dms., same basis	gal.	1.05	- 1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, t.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.	lb.	1.00	—
Powd., cs.	lb.	1.15	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.31	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27	—
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.	lb.	15.50	-17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	57.00	—
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton		2.85	—
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	96.00	—
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
dms., t.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.02	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.10	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies	gal.	.77	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
98%, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works,	lb.	.62¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.66½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.29½-	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	—
6-oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots.	gal.	.42	—
cyls., 100-gal lots	gal.	.41	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40	—
Cypress oil, bots.	lb.	5.30	—

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14¼-	.16½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09½
black, bold bgs	lb.	.14½-	.16½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.12¼-	.13½
unscraped bgs.	lb.	.13	.14½
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14¼-	.16
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10
Siam, cs.	lb.	.30	.33
Singapore No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.36	.41
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.29	.32
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.28	.32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.46	.48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25	—
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.43½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.45½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41	—
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Perfume grade, bots.	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)			
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	53.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	66.25	-71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l.	ton.	74.35	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	- .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	.80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.53½-	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.72	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- .83
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½-	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½-	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	- .80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½-	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½-	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- .82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD29, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	.80½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53½-	—
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	—
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- .82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½-	.81½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½-	—
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher. West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	15.00	-17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.38	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.53	—
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.37	—
indust. grade 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs. c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.12	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.27	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.96	—
paper bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.11	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher			
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	8.80	—
bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.95	—
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb.	dms 100 lbs.	14.70	—
100-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	15.20	—
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.80	—
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.95	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.19¾-	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	4.30	- 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—



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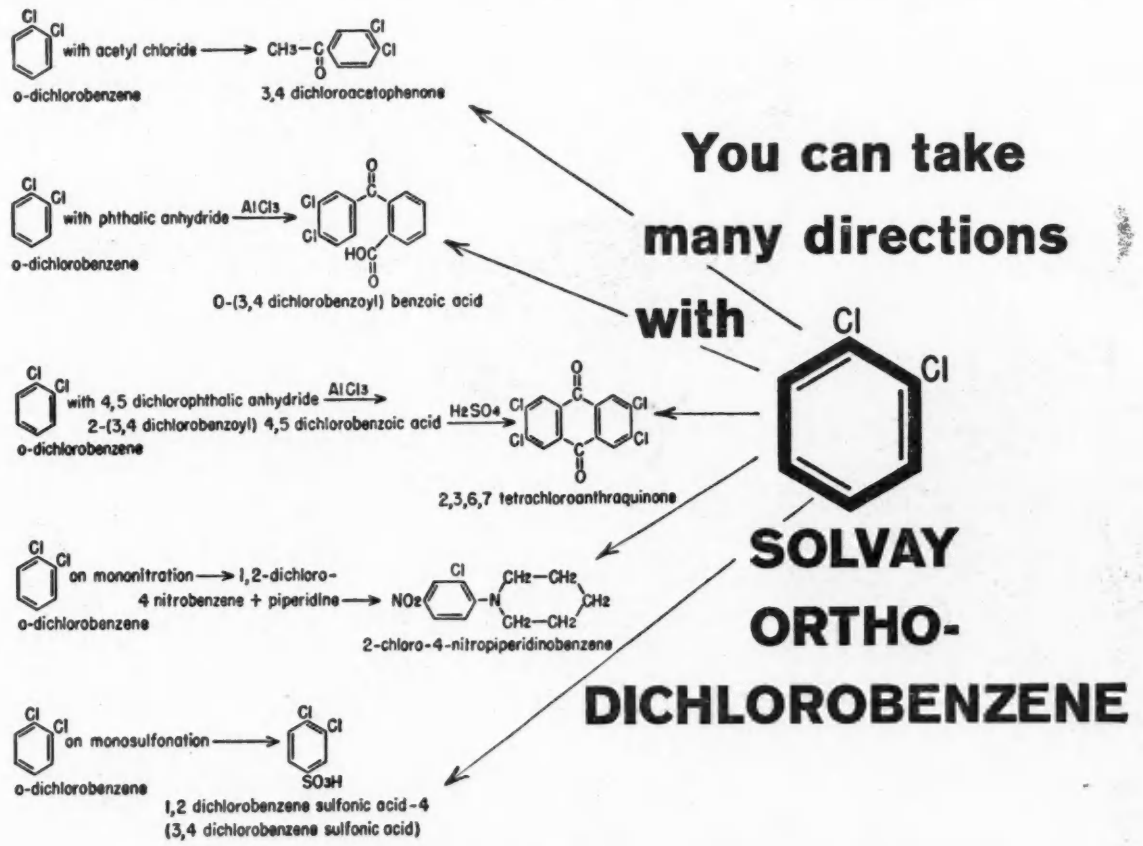
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.98½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.00	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.98	—
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.93	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.94	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.91	—
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd	lb.	.65	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.68	—
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.68	1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.26	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.73	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.12	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis.	lb.	.14½	—
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. frt. alld.	lb.	.46½	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.26	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.85	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.90	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)			
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.71	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Diethyl sulfate dms. c.l. works	lb.	.19½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	—
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	2.30	—
5-44 dm lots, works	lb.	2.35	—
1-4 dm lots, works	lb.	2.40	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½	—
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethystilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Digitoxin, USP bots	gram	4.75	—
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.32¾	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms. ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram	.04	.041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk.	gram	.04	.041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	3.45	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms.	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more	lb.	1.11	—
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs.	lb.	1.15	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.15	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—



The formulae above point out the effectiveness of Solvay® Ortho-dichlorobenzene as a reactant with organic and inorganic compounds. You can also use it in many other ways.

With a Kauri-Butanol* value of 130, it is an excellent solvent—for resins, gums, tars, heavy greases, carbonaceous materials. As a heavy duty solvent cleaner, it is valued for cleaning engine parts. In its emulsifiable form, Solvay Ozene®, it is widely used in odor control of garbage, rendering and food plant wastes, sewage systems. Other applications for Solvay Ortho-dichlorobenzene include its use as a dye intermediate, heat transfer medium, and in specific insecticides.

Take a critical look at the physical properties of Solvay Ortho-dichlorobenzene and experiment with *your* application. Write for sample and further information.

Physical Properties

Chemical Formula	$C_6H_4Cl_2$
Formula Weight	147.01
Specific Gravity (20°/4°C)	1.303
Pounds per Gallon at 20°C	10.8
Flash Point (Open Cup)	75°C (167°F)
Auto-ignition Point	1199°F
Distillation Range	178-182°C (352-360°F)
Initial Crystallization	−19 to −22°C (−2 to −8°F)
Solubility (a) Water	Very Slight
(b) Alcohol	Soluble
(c) Ether	Soluble
Purity	Contains up to 15% Para
Physical Form	Water-white Liquid
Corrosive Properties (metals)	Noncorrosive

*A measure of solvent power—the mm. of solvent which can be added to 20 gms. of standard kauri resin solution at 25°C. before the solution turns hazy. Higher numbers usually indicate greater solvent power.

Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Soda • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Chloroform Caustic Potash • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Soda Ash Ammonium Chloride • Methyl Chloride • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Vinyl Chloride Methylene Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Carbon Tetrachloride

Allied Chemical

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Allied Chemical Corporation
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Please send without obligation:

☐ A. Solvay Ortho-dichlorobenzene fact folder.
☐ B. Solvay Ortho-dichlorobenzene sample.

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Phone _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. frt alld lb .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls divd E or Rockies lb 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 46½°C, dms, c.l., frt. alld E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. lb .11 - —
Refd. 63°C. dms lb .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. 42½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. 43¼- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —

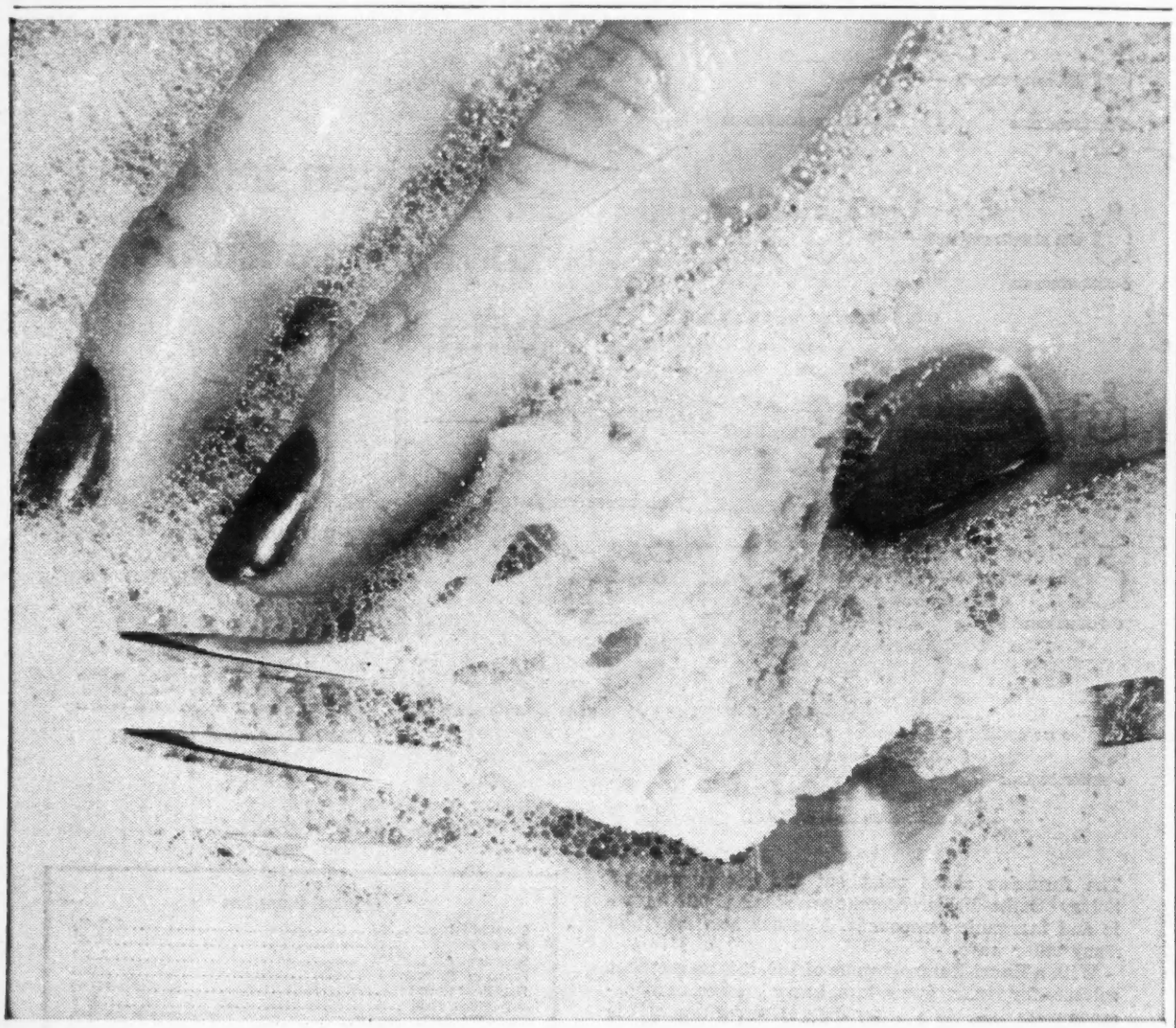
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks works divd lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., divd E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l. divd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenolic acid, bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —

Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis, b. .28 - —
same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt., alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —

Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, divd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, divd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots divd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 13.05 -12.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract divd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B extra conc. lb 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B conc lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B lb 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B conc. lb 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums divd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.67 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb 6.13 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN lb 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb .30 - .33
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .55
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l. divd lb 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls. works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
USP, powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., divd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .31 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .27 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots. 100 gram lots gram .58 - —



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Jefferson Chemical Company's surfactants are nonionic adducts of nonyl phenol (N-series 10 to 300) or tridecyl alcohol (TD-series 30 to 150) and ethylene oxide. The number is a tenfold multiple of the molar ratio of ethylene oxide to the hydrophobic portion of the adduct. SURFONIC® surface-active agents have excellent wetting, detergency, solubility, penetration, dispersion and compatibility properties and are stable over a wide range of conditions. Jefferson nonionic adducts may also be sulfated to produce anionic surface-active agents.

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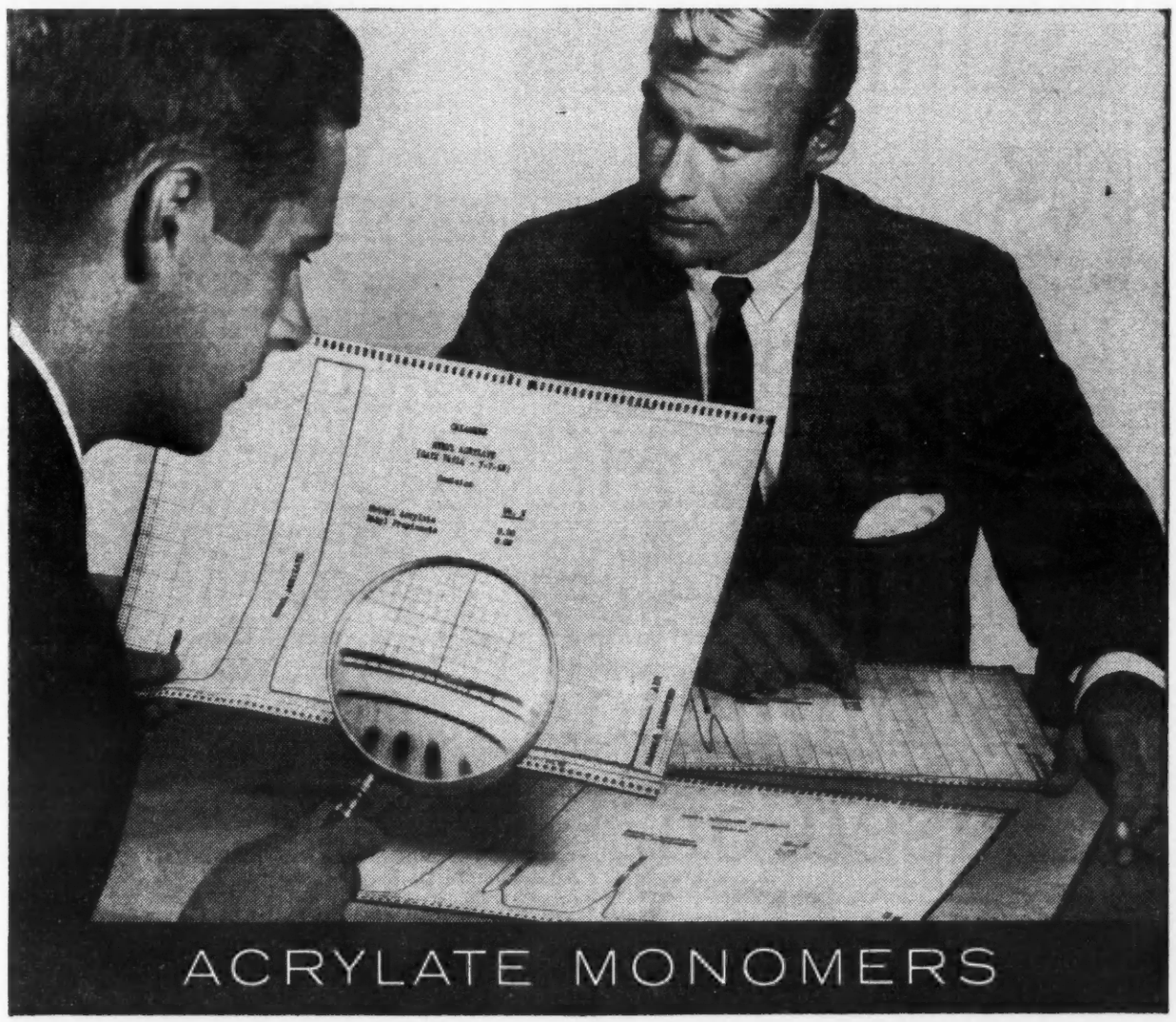
Erigeron oil, ens. ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .18 - —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 - 20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 - 21.86
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ..... lb. .75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works. ... lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 450 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. .. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, ens. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l. straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate .... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .38
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. .... lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Euphorbia herb, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works. lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags 63 per ton. higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, ens. .... lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. .. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works. lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. ..... gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, ens. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50



Looking for something?
Yes. A bump on a base line.
What would that mean?
Presence of contaminating fractions in acrylates.
Found any?
Not in our Celanese acrylate monomers.
So what does it prove?
High purity!
Does that do anything for me?
High purity of our monomers means reduced induction periods. The pure monomer polymerizes at a uniform rate, gives a high conversion of monomer to polymer.
Sounds good!
Products are made better . . . and made easier.
Such as?
Emulsions for paints, paper, leather, adhesives, and textiles. Used as chemical intermediates, too.
Mind if I take a peek?
That's what I brought them along for.

We'd do the same for any customer, wouldn't we? And more. We'd even tell the kind of acrylates we make: methyl, ethyl, butyl, and 2-ethylhexyl. The properties, polymerization, inhibition, storage, handling, and shipment of Celanese acrylate monomers is a story in itself. It's all wrapped up in a neat bulletin which is yours for the asking. Write today for "Celanese Acrylate Esters." Celanese Chemical Company, a Division of Celanese Corporation of America, Dept. 556-I, 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y.

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Celanese CHEMICALS

Fish Oil—Heptachlor

Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 - —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram. dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms.,
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.112.00 -116.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.108.00 -112.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., 1 kilo or more gram. .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0405- —
37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85% cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines, ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
Furfural alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Standard cns., dms. lb 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.19.00 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.18.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .27 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16- —
86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .21
nat. crude soaplye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29½- —
Nat., 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼- —
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .19 - .20½
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21¼
cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24¼
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31¼
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ Nom.
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04⅞- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
lb. .17¼ Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment bbls lb 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root dom. green bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .39
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .96 - —

Almost any Surface Coating can be improved with an alkyd or polyester formulation based on Oronite Isophthalic

Contact your resin or paint supplier. Ask about his alkyd and polyester formulations employing Oronite Isophthalic. Oronite has made available to resin and paint producers a series of suggested Isophthalic alkyd and polyester formulations, together with resin samples, cooking techniques and testing methods. Superior coatings, based on Oronite Isophthalic, are now being offered in every protective coating classification.

Write Oronite, the only experienced Isophthalic source, on how its new basic material can up-grade the coatings you use or market.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
A CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY SUBSIDIARY
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Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

6538

Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif. 400-lb fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works ..... lb 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works ..... lb 23.50 - —
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City. lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP bgs. 500 lbs or more f.o.b. Fords N. J., dlvd New York City and Philadelphia. lb., 42½- —
bgs. smaller lots same basis lb .43½- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol dms., c.l. works .... lb .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks works ..... lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. l.c.l. works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret dms., works ... lb 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g. cbys. . lb 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms. c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd zone 1 ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks works frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100-lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l. same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 1.15 - 1.20
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.15 - 1.20
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. ..... lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. .96 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 1.01 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
fib., dms., 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .78 - 1.08
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 14.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .93 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs ..... lb 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 9.50 - 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, New York City. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex refy gal. .15¼- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .162 - —

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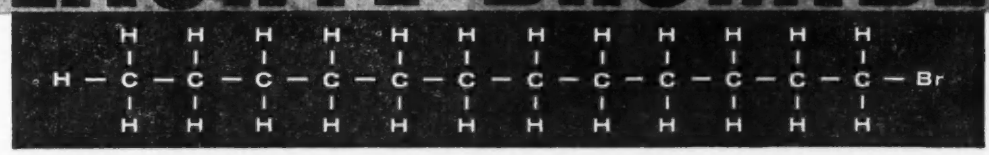
LAURYL BROMIDE



A practicable intermediate for the synthesis of quaternary ammonium salts with germicidal, cationic, and surfactive properties

INVESTIGATE THESE ADVANTAGES: Michigan Chemical's lauryl bromide contains less than 1% alcohol; is exceptionally light in color (Gardner index: 2 or under) with high clarity. This means negligible color or alcohol carry-over to the end product. Even with these unusual properties this material is offered at standard rather than premium prices. Combine these factors and you have a very interesting intermediate to work with in preparing quaternary ammonium compounds.

Specifically, our lauryl bromide is a mixture of straight chain primary bromides having 10 to 18 carbon atoms with the 12 carbon, or lauryl chain, predominating (approximately 60%). Lauryl bromide will undergo all the reactions possible with normal alkyl halides. In the formation of quaternary ammonium salts and other replacement and exchange reactions, however, the reactivity of the lauryl bromide will be greater than its chlorine analog. This will permit lower reaction temperatures — important when working with materials subject to heat discoloration or decomposition.

Michigan Chemical now offers lauryl bromide, Technical Grade, in large commercial quantities. Write us for samples, technical data, and prices and indicate your area of interest. We will also welcome your inquiry on the custom synthesis of other organic bromides.

Description:	Clear, colorless to pale straw-colored mobile liquid with a coconut odor and low volatility.
Grade:	Technical. Contains approximately 60% by weight of lauryl bromide with lesser amounts of decyl, myristyl, cetyl, and stearyl bromides. The starting alcohol for this product is derived from a typical coconut oil composition.
Typical Properties:	Molecular weight, calculated 261
	Specific gravity, 25/25°C 1.026
	Bromine content, % 30.6
	Boiling range, 5% to 95%, at 20mm Hg. .....151-208°C.
	Freezing point .....—15.5°C.

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your copy of Chemical Materials Catalog or Chemical Week Buyers Guide.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

675 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

C-59-5

Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dem., dlvd ... gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. ... gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. ... lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ... lb. .65 - 1.25

Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis ... lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ... lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ... lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs ... lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs ... lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, bots. ... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ... lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil NF dms ... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. ... lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. ... lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs ... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls. ... lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. ... lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls ... lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ... lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 ... gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas ... gal. .16 - —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York, gal. .20 - —
Group 3 ... gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas ... gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .2035- —
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3385- —
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. ... lb. .85 - —

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works ... lb. .24 - .26
USP, hydrous, dms., works ... lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ... lb. .07⅞- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs ... lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ... lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms ... lb. .38½- .41
tanks ... lb. .36 - .37
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms. ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ... lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ... lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns ... lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ... lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls. ... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis ... lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. ... lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. ... lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars ... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis ... lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ... lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb.O or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1645- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17½- —
Lead, white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. ... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms ... lb. 2.25 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works ... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ... lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ... lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns ... lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. ... lb 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works ... lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.75
96-98%, dms. ... lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works ... lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ... lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ... ton. 78.50 Nom.
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 73.00 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1800-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1900-	.1950
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis	lb.	.1450-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.156 -	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1611-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.2050-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2350-	—
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	33.00	-39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	- —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½-	—
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	- 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.67	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73	- —
dms., smaller lots same basis,	lb.	.79	- —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Tech. anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	- .92
Lithium citrate NF dms., ton lots,	lb.	1.50	- —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb	2.15	- —
bbls., ton lots and more dlvd.	lb	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb lots or more, works	lb.	9.50	- —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.72	- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.73	- —
Lithium manganite dms., works.	lb.	.95	- 1.05
Lithium nitrate tech., dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithium stearate dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots,	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98	- —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	- —
Lithopone ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.03⅜-	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.09⅛-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
Lobelia herb bls	lb.	.55	- —
Lobeline sulfate bots., 50-oz. lots, works	oz.	30.00	- —
Locust bean gum powd. bgs.	lb.	.38	- .40
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms.	lb.	4.95	- —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	2.20	- —
No. 2, whole, bls	lb.	1.65	- —
siftings, bls.	lb.	1.60	- —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	9.75	-12.25
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾-	.26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.28¾-	.30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.28 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	—
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev	ton.	39.50	- —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	49.50	- —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	59.00	- —
USP, light, bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
USP, heavy, bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	86.25	- —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash.	ton.	46.00	- —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.11	- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½-	—
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald	lb.	.13½-	.14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs. t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.15	- .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	1.42	- —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	- —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29	- —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	- —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
bgs, smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	- —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.40	- —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	- —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.			

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works	lb.	5.30	- —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	- 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms.	lb.	.37¼-	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.28¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾-	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.			
Malic acid, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	- —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.35	- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.40	- —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	.11	- .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works	ton.	148.00	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	- —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis	ton.	152.50	- —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.			
Manganese gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.84	- —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms.	lb.	3.52	- —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.35¾-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls	lb.	.41¼-	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.34	- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E.	lb.	.36	- —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	.38	- —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾-	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms	lb.	.25¼-	—
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms	lb.	.33	- —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E.	ton.	97.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	104.50	- —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .39
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .28
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust bgs.	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .24
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	- —
fib. dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65	- —
Marine pitch, dms.	lb.	.04¼-	.03
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
Menadione USP bots.	gram.	.044	.03
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.07¼-	—
Menthol, nat., USP Brazilian, cs.	lb.	6.30	- 6.75
Japanese, cs.	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Syn., USP racemic cns	lb.	4.50	—
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots works, frt. alld	lb.	.44	- —
bgs. fib dms less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.48	- —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.54	- —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.56	- —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more	lb.	4.98	- —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.73	- —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms	lb.	6.84	- —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	7.72	- —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b works	lb.	5.97	- —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	5.77	- —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	6.14	- —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	- —
bbls. smaller lots	lb.	5.60	- —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			

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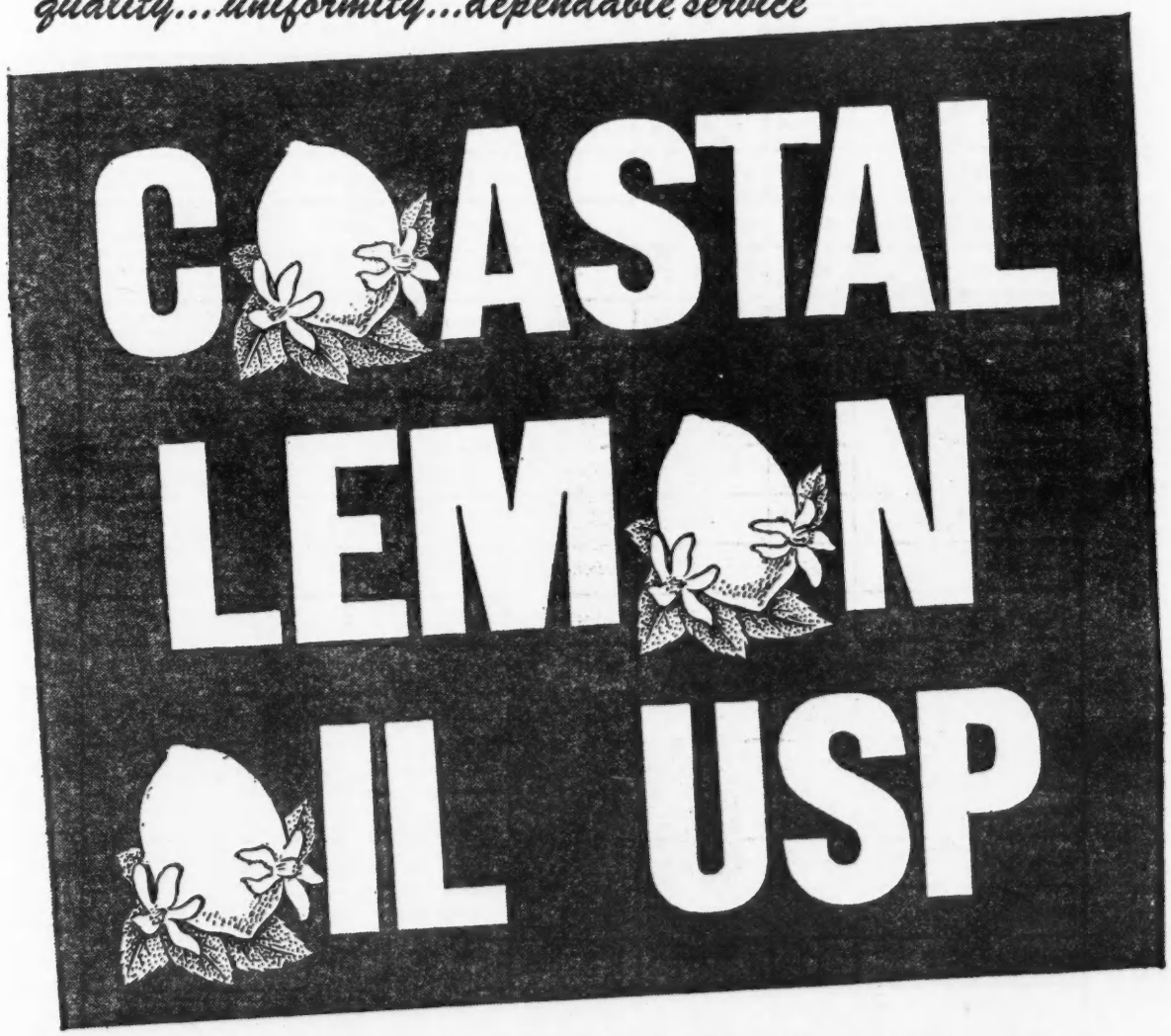

PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

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Mercurous Iodide—Mineral Oil

Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. net-flask 224.00 -227.00
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask. net-flask 215.00 -217.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb 57 - 75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial, 98% dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. 85 - —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21 75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27 25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .23½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline tech. tanks, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .63 - .66

Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .83 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .85
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots fb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 2.45 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech. 80% dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
Tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .34 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —

NAME OF WAX	M.P. A.S.T.M. D-127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/ 5 sec.	COLOR N.P.A.	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
Cardis Polymer #10	212-216	0-1	1-1½	8-10	25-30	Polymer
Cardis Polymer #8℗	205-210	1-2	3-5	7-10	24-28	Polymer
Cardis 935	210-214	2½-3	1-1½	16-18	36-42	Polymer
Cardis One℗	195-200	1-2	4-5	12-16	45-55	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 314®	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-16	45-55	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 319®	180-185	5-7	4-6	18-20	65-70	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 320®	180-185	5-7	4-5	28-30	75-80	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 262®	195-200	3-5	Brown	14-17	40-45	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Polymekon℗	195 MIN.	0-3	Yellow	0-0	0-0	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Warco BP 10	300-320	6½	Yellow	0-0	0-0	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Fortex®	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Hard & Plastic
Mekon® Brown	190-195	3-5	Brown-Black	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Mekon® Amber	190-195	3-5	Amber 6 Max.	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Mekon® Yellow	190-195	3-5	Yellow 3-3½	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco® Wax 180 White	180-185	4-7	White	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco® Wax 180 Brown	180-185	4-7	Brown	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco® Wax 150-A Yellow	145-155	15-20	Yellow 1-2	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warco® Wax 150-A Brown	145-155	15-20	Brown	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warcosine®	150-155	15-20	White	0-0	0-0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Paraffin			All Grades			Crystalline
Cane Wax 500*	171-176	3 Max.	Light Brown	25-35	55-70	Vegetable Wax
Cane Wax 511*	176-180	2 Max.	Brown	60-65	0-0	Vegetable Wax
Cane Wax 517-711*	171-173	2 Max.	Black	—	—	Vegetable Wax
Cane Wax 700*	169-174	10-15	Light Brown	25-30	70-90	Vegetable Wax

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Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1660-	.1670
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1760-	.1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey	gal.	.29	—
New York	gal.	.305	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.25	—
Regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145	—
Mink oil, dms.	lb.	2.75	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.09¾-	.10
tanks, New York	gal.	.14½-	.16
Molybdated orange bbls.	lb.	.28	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works	lb.	1.15	—
Tech. chemical dms. works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.48	—
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.47	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works	lb.	1.05	1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.965	—
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd E	lb.	.10½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoethylalpnanaphthylamine (see N Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, frt equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.26	—
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.26	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	—
dms, 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate dms., 100 lbs., dlvd	lb.	1.00	1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs	lb.	.27	.28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns.	oz.	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.56¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.52¾-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.40	4.90
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	4.50	5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	4.60	5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.70	5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.26	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags.	lb.	.11½-	—
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	—
Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Myristic acid, bgs.	lb.	.31	.33
tanks	lb.	.30½-	.32
Myrrh gum, cs.	lb.	.55	—

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha)			
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
Group 3	gal.	.13875-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.155	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.04¼-	—
78°, tanks, same basis	lb.	.05	—
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.09½	Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib. dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.30	Nom.
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	Nom.
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.25	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.30	—
Tech., fib. dms.	gram.	.13½-	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots.	lb.	425.00	575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	—
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.45	2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.68¼-	.75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.78¼-	.85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.37	.45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.31½-	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	.36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted	kilo	8.00	—
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	8.00	—
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms. dlvd	kilo	6.00	—
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Nikethamide cbys.	lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.55	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.05	7.85
Nitric acid, 42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys. l.c.l. works E	100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs	4.90	—
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.93	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.72	—

When it comes to

MINERAL ACIDS

SULFURIC ACID
Standard: 60° and 66° Baumé, 99% H_2SO_4
Diamond: 66° Baumé
Reagent, ACS

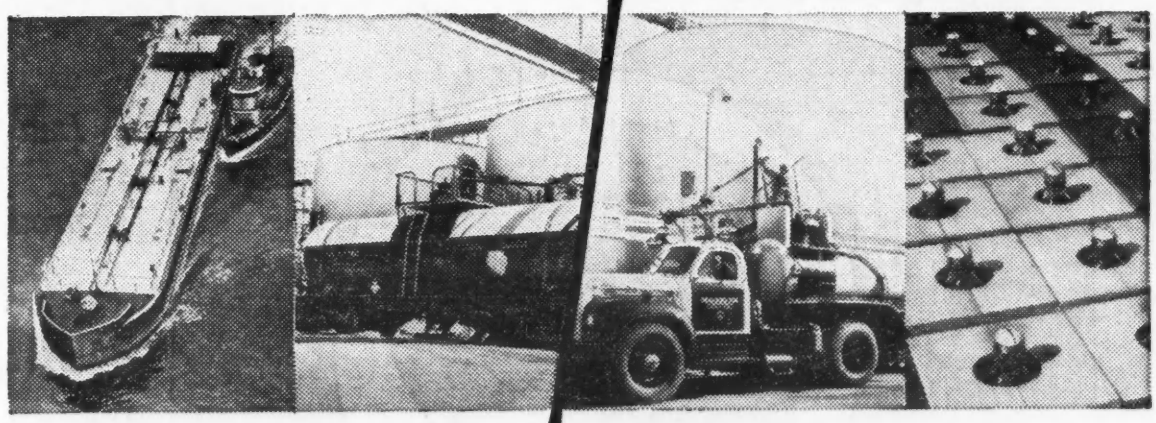
NITRIC ACID
Diamond: 36°, 38°, 40°, and 42° Baumé
Strong Nitric Acid, 95% and fuming grades
Photo-Engravers' Grade
Reagent, ACS

MURIATIC (Hydrochloric) ACID
18°, 20° and 22° Baumé, Standard, Diamond, Crystal and Reagent Grades

HYDROFLUORIC ACID
Anhydrous, Aqueous 70%, and Reagent

PHOSPHORIC ACID
Wet Process, 65% and 75%, Com'l and Fertilizer Grades
Food Grade, 75%
N.F., 85%

MIXED ACID
Varying proportions of Nitric and Sulfuric Acids to meet customers' requirements



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Nitrobenzene—Peanut Oil

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb	63	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	64	—
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5 6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125 175 seconds, bbls, c.l. works	lb	37½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.33½	40½
18-20 cps., bbls, c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	40½	42½
250-400 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls, c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb	44	46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls l.c.l. same basis	lb	43	45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra Drums extra but returnable

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb	15	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	16	—
tanks same basis	lb	13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms.	lb	26	.27
2-Nitro-p-cresol tech. dms., dlvd.	lb	88	—
Nitroethane dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.25	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	26½	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	22½	—

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher

Nitrogen solutions, tar'.s, frt. equald., N	unit.	1.24	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.50	Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge bulk, f.o.b Chicago, works	unit-ton	3.10	.50
Nitromethane dms l.l. dlvd E	lb	.25	—
dms. l.t.l. dlvd E	lb.	.26½	—

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	23½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane dms, c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lz.	.28	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.19½	—

Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutmegs, East Indian, whole bgs.	lb.	1.36	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.45	—
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns	lb.	9.50	-12.75
West Indian, cns	lb.	9.50	-12.75
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.20	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.48	.55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.43½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.41	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—

Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq. dms.	lb.	.22	.22½
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.18	.20½
tanks	lb.	.15½	—
S. d., dms.	lb.	.16¾	.19½
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms	lb.	.14	Nom.
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.12½	Nom.

Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).

Olibanum gum siftings, cs.	lb.	.13	.20
Tears, cs.	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots.	lb	5.00	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms, spot, duty-paid	gal.	2.30	2.40
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
California, cns., dms	lb.	.85	.90
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.70	1.25
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.25	5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.60	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Sweet	lb.	.28	.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.80	2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.55	—
powd. bbls. bxs.	lb.	.65	—
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	—
powd. bbls. bxs.	lb.	.45	—

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).

Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)

Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).

Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).

Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)

Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).

Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)

Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).

Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).

Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).

Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)

Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).

Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).

Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).

Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).

Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).

Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)

Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).

Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).

Ouabain, USP bots.,	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.73	.75
Oxalic acid, bgs. dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.18	.18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.18¼	.18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
o-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld.,	lb.	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works,	lb.	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.1430-	.1530
tanks	lb.	.1185-	—
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.13¾	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	3.45	- 3.75
Papain, NF, powd	lb.	5.50	-10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.,	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs.	lb.	.34	.35
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.34	—

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)

Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).

Paramethylphenyicinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).

Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).

Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).

Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).

Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).

Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).

Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).

Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).

Paracresol (see p-Cresol).

Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).

Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls.	lb	1.21	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0655-	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM., tanks, refy	lb.	.0765-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
132°-134°F., ASTM. tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0765-	—

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14	—

Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)

Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	.13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.1715-	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.1865-	—
USP-X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—

Paranitraniline (see p-Nitroaniline).

Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)

Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.

Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).

Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).

Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).

Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).

Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).

Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.84	—

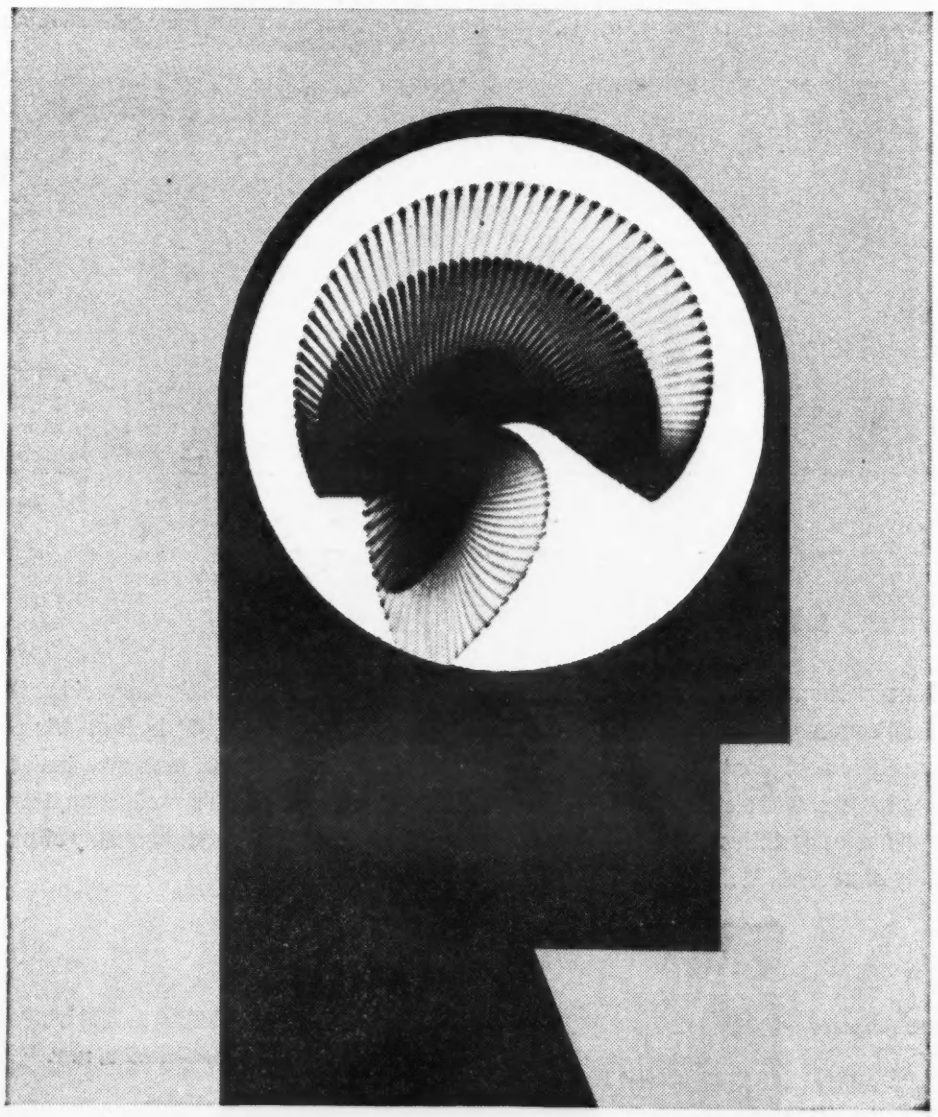
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Patchouli oil, imp., cns	lb.	4.80	- 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.00	—

Peacock blue price 1c. higher W of Rockies.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	69.50	Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.13½	—
Refd., dms.	lb.	.18¾	.19
tanks	lb.	.16¾	—



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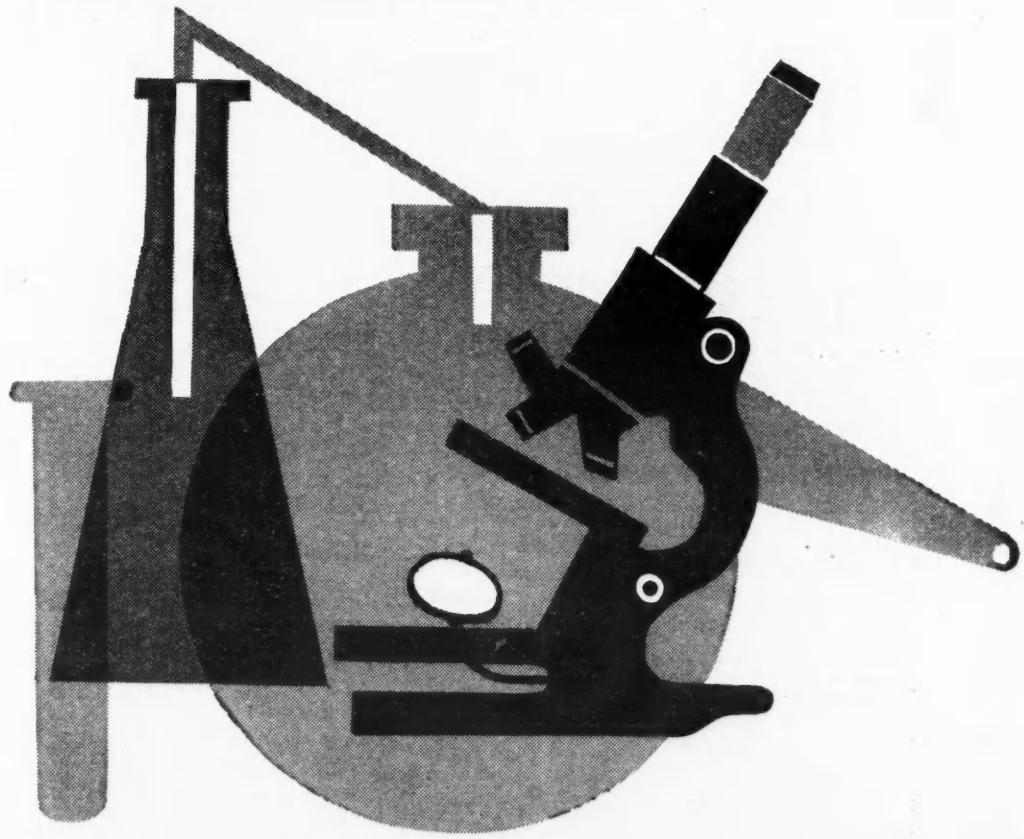
Pectin, dom. NF citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium cryst., bulk... 1,000,000 units. .021 - .025
Penicillin procaine cryst., bulk... 1,000,000 units. .021 - .025
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs ... lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal min dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls, frt. alld ..... lb 1.53 - —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 3.20
Petrolatum, cream dms. c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. ..lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .09125-.10375
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy .... lb. .08625 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- 12
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white dms. c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- 125
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm. 2,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis..lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. t.t.l. same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works... lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works ..... lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works .... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton 5.16 - —
53-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works.... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works... 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - .422

PENOLA white oils, petrolatums and paraffin waxes



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b-Picoline 98% dms. t.l. works	lb	1.05	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.95	—
b,g-Picoline 5% dms. c.l., works	lb.	.32¼	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.33	—
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works	lb	1.60	—
tanks, t.l. same basis	lb	1.50	—
Picric acid, NF bbls.	lb	.85	—
Tech bbls	lb	.44	—
Pigment green B kgs	lb	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz		5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots. vials, oz		5.15	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb	.68	—
Mexican, bgs	lb	.57	—
Pimento berry oil, NF dms.	lb	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, ens	lb	2.10	2.48
Pine oil, dest dist., dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms. l.c.l ex whse New York.	lb.	.173	—
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l., works.	lb	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse New York.	lb	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South.	lb.	.40	—
dms., t.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. allo	lb.	1.23	—
Piperazine hexahydrate 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. allo	lb.	.26	—
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. allo	lb.	.59	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. allo.	lb.	1.06	—
Piperidine, dist. 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb	2.60	—
Piperonyl butoxide dms dlvd E	lb	4.50	5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	76.00	80.00
Pleurisy root bls	lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin NF dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Potash caustic liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs		5.05	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.		3.70	—
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.20	—
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.31	—
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms	lb.	.20	—
Dom., tech. powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb	.12¼	—
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¾	—
NF, gran. 25-lb metal dms	lb.	.36	—
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l. works	ton	29.00	—
bgs., c.l. works	ton	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
bgs., c.l. works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
USP, gran., dms.	lb	.21	.23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works	lb.	.50	.51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.43	—
powd., 250-lb dms. same basis.	lb.	.46	—
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 2,000-19,999 lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	.44¼
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.24½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E	lb.	1.67	—
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms	lb	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.40	—
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O. bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.17	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.16	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.32	.34
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis	ton.	24.10	25.30
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.32½	.34½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis	ton.	24.40	25.60
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.			
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.			
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		17.00	—
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.		18.00	19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.		9.50	—
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs.		11.00	12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.		10.50	—
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs.		12.00	13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.32	—
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works	ton.	219.50	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	311.00	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse	ton.	316.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.			
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works	lb.	.25	.33
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29	.35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	.18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)			
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).			
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs.		7.25	7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs.		6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.95	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs.		6.70	—
tanks, works 100 lbs		5.60	—
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		17.30	18.15
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		17.80	—
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.95	—
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs.		5.70	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		4.60	—
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.			

CAUSTIC POTASH

For all industrial uses

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

LIQUID — Iron-free, a clear water-white solution of 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and nonreturnable 675-lb. drums.

LIQUID — Special low-chloride, iron-free grade — 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and nonreturnable 675-lb. drums.

SOLID — 90%. In 700-lb. drums.

FLAKE — 90%. In 100-, 200- and 400-lb. drums.

GRANULAR (BROKEN) — 90%. In 100-, 210- and 425-lb. drums.

AMERICAN SELECTED WALNUT — In 100-, 210- and 425-lb. drums.

PROMPT SERVICE

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

MAGNESIUM OXIDE 99.0+%

Pellets — Granular — Powdered

LOW IRON . . . LOW BORON . . . LOW LIME . . . LOW IGNITION LOSS — Consistently uniform in size and quality. Bulk, 80-lb. bags, 100-lb. drums, carloads or by truck for L.C.L. lots, F.O.B. Plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

PROMPT SERVICE . . . in principal cities . . . to coast

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CARBONATE OF POTASH

— for the production of quality glass, chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals and other products

LIQUID — 47 to 48%. In 675-lb. drums and tank cars.

HYDRATED — 83 to 85%. In 100-lb. bags and 400-lb. barrels for shipment by truck or rail.

CALCINED — 99 to 100%. In 100-lb. bags and 325-lb. barrels and bulk in minimum carloads.

PROMPT SERVICE

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

MURIATIC ACID — 20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Bulk in Tank Cars and Tank Trucks.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE — Refined 99.95% and Technical 95% KCL.

SULPHATE OF POTASH — 95% K_2SO_4

LIQUID CHLORINE — Bulk in Tank Cars

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID — For Water Fluoridation.

PROMPT SERVICE

Through sales offices in principal cities . . . distributors from coast to coast

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Prompt service — yours without asking when you call on INTERNATIONAL. For expert technical assistance, for highest-purity minerals and chemicals — we'll be happy to serve you at any time. And *on* time.

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Administrative Center: Skokie, Ill. • Phone ORchard 6-3000 • 485 Lexington Ave., New York 17 • Midland, Texas

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E . lb. .771 - .844
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works . unit-ton. .64½- .66½
inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms . lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms . lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .98 - .98
Tech., dms., works . lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works . lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., works . lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots . gram No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.25 - —
dms. 100-500 lb lots . lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. . gram No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. . gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works . lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works . lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. . lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd . lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots . kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E . lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis . lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E . lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd E . lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Blonde bgs. . lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. . lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots . lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots . lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. . ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. . lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works . lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works . gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works . gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works . lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis . gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis . lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. . lb. 3.17 - 3.23
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. . lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. . lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips . lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs . lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. . oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots. . oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns . oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. . oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns . oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¼ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .50 - —

R

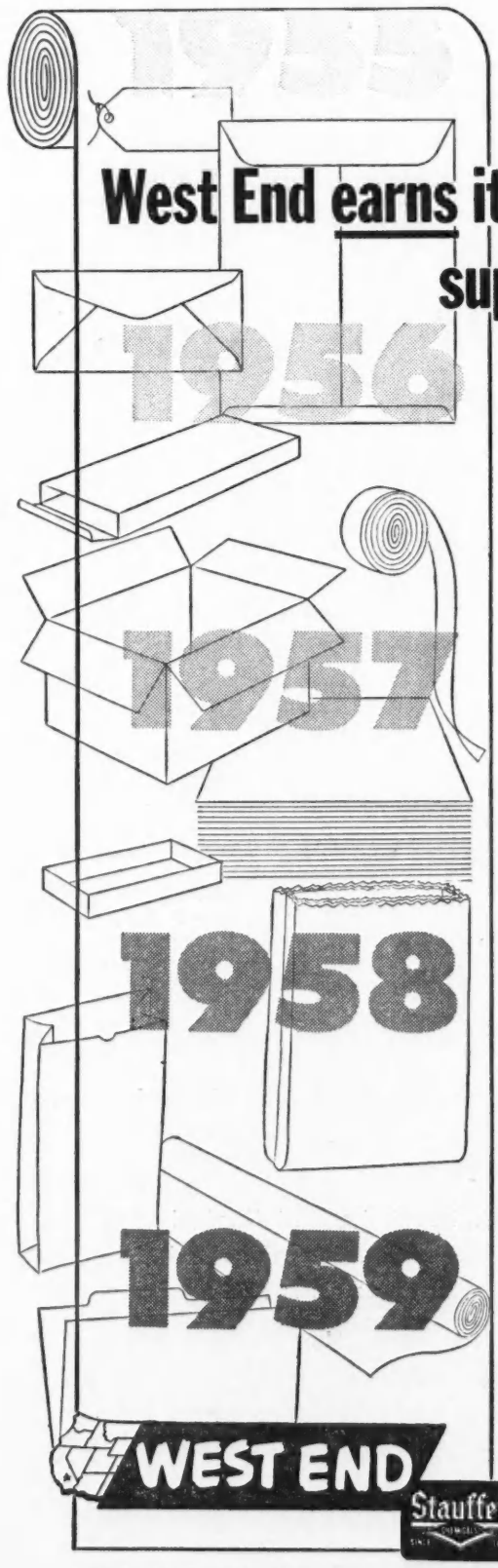
R salt, paste, dms frt. alld., 100% basis . lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis . lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. . lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks . lb. .13 - —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd . lb. .25 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works . lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots . gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works . lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. . lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works . lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans . lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic . lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. . lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd . kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. l.c.l. tanks, dlvd. E . lb. .15½- —
. lb. .13 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz.72.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. . lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis . lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 . gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas . gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots . lb 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots . kilo14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo . kilo.14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . lb. .24 - —

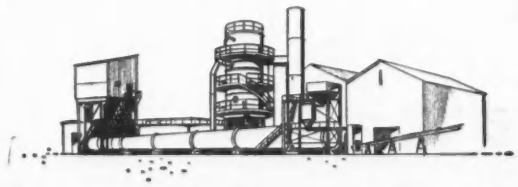
S

S acid, bbls., works . lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots . lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots . lb. 1.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots . lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots . lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1830
tanks, Atl. Coast . lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. . lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. . lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. . lb .16 - —
Italian, cns. . lb .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.20.00 -30.00
Dalmatian, cns. . lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Spanish, cns. . lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms . lb 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l. frt alld lb. .37¼ —
fib dms. l.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½ —
Sublimed, tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼ —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd . lb. .43½ —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —



West End earns its position as a responsible supplier of salt cake

In 1955, with its first offering of salt cake, West End assured the Industry of an ability to meet long-term commitments based on vast natural raw material supply, ample production and storage capacity, rapid and efficient transport facilities. By unconditional fulfilment of every commitment for over 4 years, West End has conclusively demonstrated its complete reliability as a major source of highest quality salt cake. Every normal and unanticipated requirement has been met with equal ease and dispatch.



Today, with even larger facilities and a determination to maintain the reputation it has earned, West End is solidly qualified to handle any size requirement in a wide marketing area where it is a logical source of salt cake for kraft paper manufacturers. You are invited to consult with us on the over-all economics of using West End Salt Cake.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT: WESTEND, CALIF.

Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more. lb. .52½- —
100-lb fib dms. less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb fib dms. less than 1,000 lbs lb .60½- —
Salol, NF gran. bbls. kgs lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood E Indian chips, bgs. lb 65 - .66
powd. fib dms lb 75 - 76
Sandalwood oil, ens lb.15.75 -16.50
Sarcosine, tech. tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil crude tanks Pac. coast. lb No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, ens lb 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil ens lb 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms frt alld. 100% basis lb. 85 - —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP. bots. oz.13.00 - —

Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture fib. dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. 48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —

Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh. bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh., bgs. c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.18 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms. less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms ⅝c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465- —

Cowles provides high purity Toluic Acids in commercial quantities

Whether your interest is in pharmaceuticals, insecticides, dyestuffs, alkyd resins or polyester resins, Cowles' facilities for large-scale production of o-Toluic, m-Toluic and p-Toluic acids make it possible for you to consider their various advantages as organic building blocks in commercial operations.

Send for Technical Data Sheets and prices.

ORGANIC CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

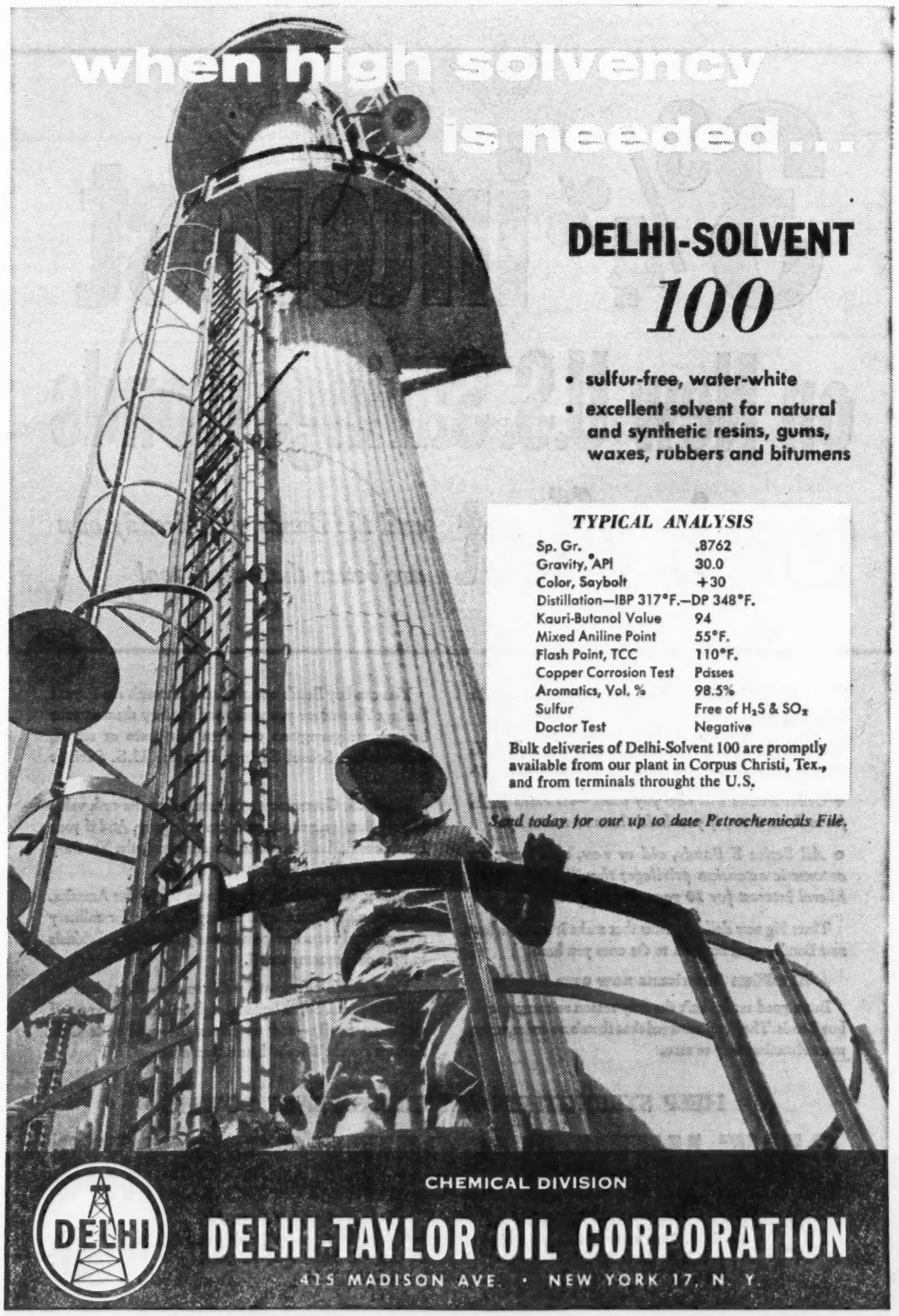
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.210 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls. frt alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs.11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11 85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11 70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12 45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls. l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works, 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms. c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
eryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald. 100 lbs 4.60 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ..... 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd zone 4 ..... 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ..... ton.67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .628 - .688
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms. ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bgs. t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb 04½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP dms lb. 55 - 65
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb 317 - —
dms. less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs. l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .14½- —
ctns. 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94% 100-lb. dms., c.l. frt alld E lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E lb. 35¼- —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt alld E lb 42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.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TYPICAL ANALYSIS
Sp. Gr. .8762
Gravity, °API 30.0
Color, Saybolt +30
Distillation—IBP 317°F.—DP 348°F.
Kauri-Butanol Value 94
Mixed Aniline Point 55°F.
Flash Point, TCC 110°F.
Copper Corrosion Test Passes
Aromatics, Vol. % 98.5%
Sulfur Free of H_2S & SO_2
Doctor Test Negative
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Sodium Tripolyphosphate—Sulfur Dichloride

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald	100 lbs	8.16	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.56	-	9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd. 1:3.2 bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs	8.95	-	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.70	-	13.13
dms. c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs	10.20	-	10.60
Sodium tungstate tech kgs dlvd. E	lb.	1.09	-	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate purif., cryst., dms. works	lb	.52	-	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).				
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).				
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	-	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21½	-	—
Sodium zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.28	-	—
fib., dms. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	-	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high-flash, tanks, frt equald	gal.	.30	-	.35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.31	-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.29	-	—
355°F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.32	-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.30	-	—
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal.	.235	-	—
286°F-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal.	.275	-	—
319°F-380°F b.r., 27°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.285	-	—
322°F-395°F b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.295	-	—
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	-	—
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	-	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	-	.40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34	-	—
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.36	-	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39	-	.41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16¼	-	—
Resin grade, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	-	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25	-	.26
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	-	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	-	.39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.25	-	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	-	—
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼	-	.23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.20	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	-	.20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur	ton.	57.00	-	—
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.07⅞	-	—
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05⅛	-	—
Refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1218	-	.1243
tanks	lb.	.1018	-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1168	-	.1193
tanks	lb.	.0968	-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.1200	-	.1225
tanks	lb.	.1000	-	—
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.18	-	.20½
tanks	lb.	.15½	-	—
S. D., dms	lb.	.16¾	-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	-	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80	-	—
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	lb	.75	-	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms	lb.	9.00	-	11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1375	-	.1475
tanks	lb.	.1175	-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1275	-	.1375
tanks	lb.	.1075	-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	-	.33
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	-	.34
Spruce oil cns., dms.	lb	2.10	-	3.55
Squill, white, bls powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.16	-	.18
	lb.	.17	-	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17	-	—
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.798	-	.810
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.06	-	1.07
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works	lb.	.969	-	1.244
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.855	-	.865
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.044	-	1.064
Star root (see Helonias root).				
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).				
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb	60	-	61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs	lb.	.16¼	-	.18¾
Single-pressed bgs.	lb.	.15¾	-	.18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18	-	.20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)				
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	18	-	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania.	gal.	.16	-	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	-	—
tankwagon, Boston	g.l.	.20	-	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	-	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	-	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199	-	—
Newark	gal.	.19	-	—
New York	gal.	.19	-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	-	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.15	-	—
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.04	-	.041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.04	-	.041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E	lb.	.92	-	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	-	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb	.37	-	—
Tech., dms., works	lb	19	-	—
Strontium chromate fib dms. dlvd.	lb.	48	-	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb	3.57	-	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	11.00	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	-	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb	1.88		—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-	66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)				
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz	25.00	-	25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb	3.50		3.75
Styrax gum, USP cs	lb	4.50		5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb	.17	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	14½	-	—
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1458	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1658	-	—
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1208	-	—
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index				
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb	1.25		1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb	.62		75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E.	lb.	.0955	-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l. works	lb	1.00	-	—
Sugar (see Sucrose)				
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works	lb.	.60	-	.65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65	-	.75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo	8.80		9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo	9.00		10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms	kilo	6.61		6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo	8.15		9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35		24.45
USP powd., dms.	kilo	22.60		23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms	kilo.	24.80		25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50		6.60
dms	kilo	23.50		24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo	24.80		25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65		20.75
USP XV, powd., dms	kilo.	18.75		19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00		—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50		18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	14.75		—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25		17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo	3.05		3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo	3.79		4.20
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo	2.85		3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms	kilo.	16.28	-	—
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	-	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV powd. bots. tins	kilo	15.45		16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo	16.55		17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo	6.25		6.60
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo	5.50		5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb	2.35	-	—
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.35	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.30	-	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.25	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	2.80	-	—
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	-	—
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	-	—
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	-	—
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower				
Sulfur, crude, imp., bulk, Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00	-	—
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower				
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00	-	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	-	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95	-	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	-	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	-	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs	4.70	-	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.45	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.70	-	—
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.55	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.80	-	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05	-	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.75	-	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	4.00	-	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works frt equald	lb	04½	-	—
ret. dms. c.l. same basis	lb	05¼	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	-	—

3¾% interest on New U.S. Savings Bonds now in effect

and the Bonds you already own are better than ever, too!

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- *All Series E and H Bonds bought since June 1, 1959, now earn 3¾% interest when held to maturity.*
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Three big new *dollar* benefits that make it smart to buy new Bonds—and hang on to the ones you have!

40 million Americans now own Bonds

But a good return isn't the only reason so many people buy Bonds. They've discovered that there's no easier, safer, more *American* way to save.

You can buy Bonds automatically, through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work; you can buy them at your bank; your youngsters can even buy them at school, through the School Savings Plan for U.S. Savings Stamps.

The U.S. Government guarantees that the cash value of your Bonds cannot drop; it can only grow. And if your Bonds should be lost, stolen, or destroyed, the Treasury will replace them free.

Finally, every Bond you buy does a big job for America. Because today peace costs money—money for military strength and for science; and money saved by individuals to keep our economy sound.

Your Bonds help provide this money—help America keep the peace. So, to build a brighter future for yourself and your family—and to *protect* it—save with U.S. Savings Bonds. They're better than ever.

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SAVE WITH U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

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Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt equald	lb.	.10	.13
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0525	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	—
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.04½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.30	—
tanks, works	ton	18.60	—
66° Be, cbys, c.l., works	100 lbs	2.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.55	3.35
tanks works	ton	22.35	—
Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works	ton	23.50	—
99%, tanks, works	ton	23.70	—
100%, tanks, works	ton	23.95	—
CP NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.14¾
5-pt bots, extra cs., c.l. works, frt add	lb.	16¼	—
5-pt bots, extra cs, l.c.l. same basis	lb	17¾	.18¾
Sulfuric acid fuming (oleum) 20% tanks, works	ton	25.00	—
40%, tanks, works	ton	29.00	—
65%, tanks works	ton	39.50	—
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l. Baltimore unit-ton		.90	.93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton		.90	.93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton		1.02	—
Superphosphate triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton		.98	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb	4.00	9.50
USP, southern, cns	lb	2.00	3.05

T

2,4,5-T dms., c.l. works frt equald.	lb	1.18	—
dms, l.c.l. same basis	lb	1.25	—
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l. works, frt equald	lb	1.24	—
dms, l.c.l. works	lb	1.29	—
Talc, dom, fibrous New York grd bgs, c.l., works	ton	28.00	—
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton	31.00	36.00
fibrous, New York 99.5% 325 mesh bgs c.l. works	ton	31.00	—
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton	34.00	—
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l. works	ton	38.00	—
625 mesh, micronized, bgs. c.l. works	ton	80.00	—
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.00	39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	19.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	37.00	—
Imp., Canadian grd bgs., c.l. mines	ton	20.00	35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾	.02⅞
Dist, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¼
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	.08
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	.06¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	.11¾
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	.12¼
tanks, works	lb.	.06½	.09¾
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¾	.08⅞
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks.	lb.	.06½	—
fancy, guaranteed, dms., t.a.s.	lb.	.07⅞	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04⅞	—
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05⅞	—
special tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05⅜	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08½	.08¾
50% bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.10½	.11
Tallow acids, dist., dms	lb.	.14¼	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.11¾	—
Hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.15¾	.18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms, c.l.	lb.	.13½	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	.16
Tangerine oil, Florida dms.	lb.	3.10	4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk unit-ton		5.00	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton		5.25	—
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls, 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.05	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.06	2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	1.96	1.99
Tech, dms.	lb	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms	lb.	7.25	7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41	—
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, extra, dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.40	.50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53	.56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Testosterone proprionate, USP bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works	lb	.14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.61½	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.51	—
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt add	lb.	1.04	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms c.l., t.l., works	lb	.36½	—
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.31¼	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.32¼	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver	lb.	.32	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50	10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	36.00	—
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	38.00	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	36.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb	72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb	74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.20	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	275.00	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.	lb	.29	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90	2.25
Tech, white, cns.	lb.	.40	1.85
USP, white cns.	lb	2.20	2.60
Thymol, fib dms	lb	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide NF dms	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)			
Tin crystals (see stannous chloride, hydrous)			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.99	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
bgs l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla	ton.	180.00	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y	ton.	205.00	—
bgs., ton lots same basis	ton.	215.00	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅜	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅞	—
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting dms. c.l.	lb.	.14⅜	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14⅞	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid dms., c.l., t.l.	lb	.78	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.81	—
d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis bots	kilo.	67.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo	122.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots	kilo	109.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	99.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots.	kilo.	90.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	22.50	24.00
33% dry powd. bots.	kilo.	30.00	31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.55	—
Paste kgs, 100% basis	lb	1.50	—

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

M&T Chemicals

TIN CHEMICALS
ORGANOMETALLICS
INORGANIC CHEMICALS AND MINERALS
PVC STABILIZERS
URETHANE CATALYSTS
PLATING CHEMICALS
INDUSTRIAL PROTECTIVE COATINGS

TIN CHEMICALS

Listed here are the most popular of M&T's tin chemicals. As the leading company in tin chemicals production and research, M&T has developed many others and invites inquiries in this area. See, also, "Organometallics and Other Development Chemicals" below.

INORGANICS
Stannic Chloride—Anhydrous
Stannic Chloride—Pentahydrate
Stannic Oxide
Stannous Chloride—Anhydrous (Stannochlor®)
Stannous Fluoride
Stannous Oxide
Stannous Pyrophosphate
Stannous Sulfate

ORGANOTINS
Dibutyltin Diacetate
Dibutyltin Dilaurate
Dibutyltin Di-2-Ethyl Hexoate
Dibutyltin Maleate
Dibutyltin Oxide
Tetrabutyltin
Tetraphenyltin
Tributyltin Oxide (TBTO®)

STANNATES ... of sodium, potassium, bismuth, calcium, lead, and many other metals.
TIN SOAPS ... including Stannous Oleate and Stannous Octoate.

INORGANIC CHEMICALS and MINERALS

These specially processed chemicals and minerals are intended primarily to meet the uniformity requirements of the Ceramics and Glass Industries.

ANTIMONY OXIDE (Sb_2O_3) AND SODIUM ANTIMONATE ($Na_2O{\cdot}Sb_4O_5{\cdot}\frac{1}{2}H_2O$)...Opacifiers for vitreous enamels.

ZIRCONIUM SILICATE ($ZrSiO_4$)... Offered in granular form and as finely milled ULTROX® Opacifiers in a range of fineness grades.

RUTILE (TiO_2)... Available as VIRFLUX® Virginia Rutile and Australian Rutile for pigmenting applications and as a low-cost chemical source of titanium.

ILMENITE ($FeOTiO_2$)... An aggregate for oil well cement and for production of white titanium dioxide and ferro titanium.

PLASTICS CHEMICALS

Heat and light stabilizers, including the most powerful known, for all vinyl applications. M&T also offers the only complete line of "one-shot" urethane foam catalysts, and a range of "antimony" flame retarders for vinyls and other chlorine-containing compounds.

THERMOLITE® ORGANOTIN STABILIZERS—Eight premium-performance stabilizers for unsurpassed initial clarity and light stability. These Thermolites include mercapto, maleate, laurate and combination types.

THERMOLITE® 112 Ba-Cd STABILIZER—A unique aromatic-based Ba-Cd system. Thermolite auxiliary stabilizers of the liquid-zinc and organic-antioxidant types are also available.

URETHANE FOAM CATALYSTS
M&T Catalyst T-12 (Dibutyltin Dilaurate)
M&T Catalyst T-8 (Dibutyltin Di-2-Ethyl Hexoate
Stannous Oleate
Stannous Octoate

FLAME RETARDERS—Thermoguard® "High Opacity" and "Low Opacity" antimony oxides. M&T Flame Retarder – antimony-based, with one-fifth the opacifying power of antimony oxide.

®Trade Mark

ORGANOMETALLICS† and other Development Chemicals

In addition to the commercial products listed above, a wide range of organometallics are available from M&T's *Commercial Development Division*. Those listed here are offered in pilot-plant quantities. Hundreds of others have been catalogued or are available as research samples.

†*Please address inquiries regarding this group of chemicals to Commercial Development Division, Metal & Thermit Corporation, 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.*

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS
Tributylphosphorus
Triphenylphosphorus
Triphenylphosphorus Dichloride
Triphenylphosphorus Oxide

ORGANOANTIMONY
Tributylantimony
Triphenylantimony
Triphenylantimony Oxide
Triphenylantimony Dichloride

ORGANOSILICON
Diphenyldichlorosilane
Phenylmethyldichlorosilane
Diphenylsilane
Diphenyl Di-n-Dodecylsilane

ORGANOTIN
Dimethyltin Dichloride
Dimethyltin Oxide
Dibutyltin Sulfide
Tributyltin Orthophenylphenate
Tributyltin Acetate
Tributyltin Dodecyl Succinate
Triphenyltin Chloride
Diphenyltin Dichloride
Dilauryltin Dichloride
Dioctyltin Oxide
Tetravinyltin
Di-2-Ethylhexyltin Oxide

Stannonium Compounds
Bis Dilaurylaminotriphenylstannonium Chloride
Diethylaminodibutylstannonium Dichloride
Dipiperazinodibutylstannonium Dichloride
Diphenothiazinodibutylstannonium Dichloride

INORGANICS
Stannous Gluconate
Stannous Oxalate
Stannous Stearate
Stannous Tartrate
Other Tin Soaps

ORGANOBISMUTH
Triphenylbismuth

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: Experienced personnel backed by fully equipped laboratory facilities are ready to work with you on development problems. Contact your M&T representative or write to:

METAL & THERMIT CORPORATION
General Offices: Rahway, N.J.

o-Tolidine—Vinyl n-Butyl Ether

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum indust. tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms c.l. or t.l. lb .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms. frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs. works lb 1.70 - —

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam. cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, 100% lb.
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24¼- .24½
tanks, New York lb. .22¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil NF, cns. dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .09
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb 25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 15.00 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 15.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 16.00 - 16.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —

Here's only a partial listing of Vancoram chemicals serving industry. C.P. grades and many other special chemicals are available for specific applications

	Typical Analysis	
Ammonium Metavanadate — Technical grade	NH_4VO_3	min. 99%
Vanadium Pentoxide		
Technical grade — air dried	V_2O_5	83/86%
Technical grade — fused form	V_2O_5	88/92%
Purified grade	V_2O_5	99.5/99.7%
Sodium Orthovanadate		
Technical grade — ($Na_3VO_4 \times H_2O$)	V_2O_5	approx. 26.75%
	Na_2O	approx. 22.60%
Sodium Metavanadate — Technical grade	V_2O_5	61.40%
	Na_2O	20.90%
Vanadium Chloride — Syrupy — C.P.	$V_2O_2Cl_4 \cdot 5H_2O$	approx. 82.00%

Application problems? For technical assistance, just call your nearest Vanadium Corporation office.

What's New in VANCORAM VANADIUM CHEMICALS

The ever-expanding volume and scope of the chemical industry affects more and more raw material sources. Owing to their special properties, Vancoram chemicals are keeping pace with this growth. They are increasing in direct and indirect use: in the production of dyes, inks and ceramics, as well as in the preparation of catalysts for the production of synthetic fibers, sulphuric acid and organic intermediates.

Vancoram chemicals are produced in greater quantity to meet the growing needs of growing industries. What's more, modern research, development and testing facilities assure the purity and uniformity standards that today's high level production demands.

VANADIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • Pittsburgh • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland

Producers of alloys, metals, and chemicals

Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .128 • —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27¼ • —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.20 • —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 • —
Vinyltoluene dms., c.l. f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt prepaid lb. .14 • —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 65.00 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram 120.00 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots. on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 110.00 • —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 138.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 • —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 • —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms .. gal. 12.25 • —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls.... lb. .21 • .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .22 • —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 • 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 • 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 56.00 • —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works .. ton 27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant bgs lb. 2.50 • —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 • 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 • —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 • —
Middletown Ohio gal. .30 • —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 • —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 • —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 • —
Baytown, Tex gal. .27 • —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 • —
Chicago Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 • —
Houston, Tex gal. .27 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 • —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .29 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39 • —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 • 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 • —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 • —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 • —
Yeast, brewers, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 • —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 • —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 • .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 • 22.00
extra, bots. lb. 28.00 • 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 • 4.25

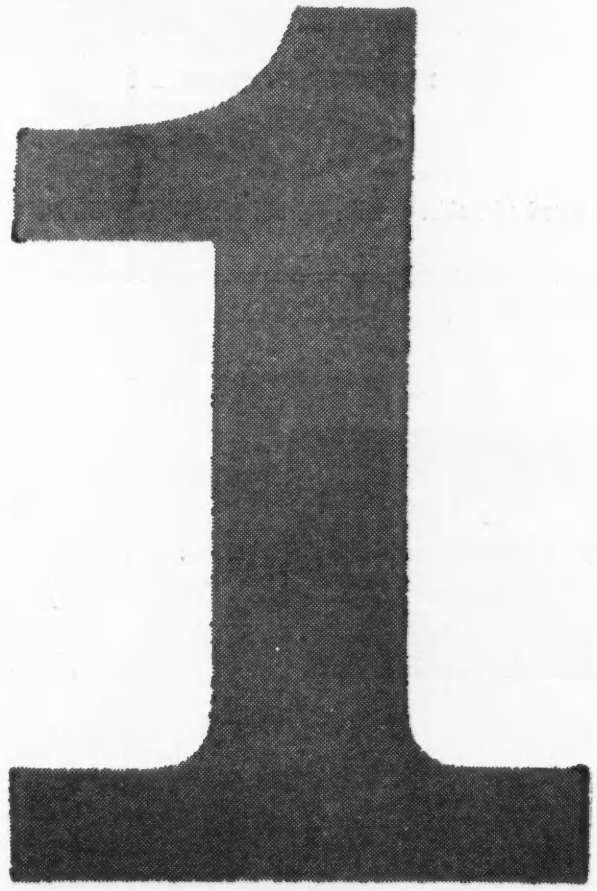
YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 • —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran, dms lb 42 • —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 • —
Tech. soln. 50%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.20 —
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 • —
Zinc chromate bbls, dlvd lb .29 • —
Basic, bbls, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust, comm., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 • —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .13½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —

—Continued on page 68

TRY
COMPARING
IT FOR



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NAMES	Ratio % alkali : % silica	% NA_2O	% SiO_2	°BAUMÉ, 20°C.
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S 35	1:3.75	6.75	25.3	35.0
N	1:3.22	8.90	28.7	41.0
RU	1:2.40	13.8	33.2	52.0
B-W	1:1.60	19.7	31.4	58.5
KASIL NO. 1	1:2.50	8.3 %	20.8	29.8
KASIL NO. 6	1:2.10	12.45 K_2O	26.2	40.3
PQ DRY SILICATES				
G	1:3.22	19.2	61.8	sodium trisilicate
GD	1:2.00	27.50	54.0	sodium disilicate
METSO ANHYDROUS	1:1	51.00	47.0	sodium metasilicate anhydrous
METSO GRANULAR	1:1	29.5	28.7	sodium metasilicate pentahydrate
METSO 99	3:2	36.7	24.2	sodium sesquisilicate hydrated
METSO 200	2:1	60.8	29.0	sodium orthosilicate concentrated
KASIL SS PWD.	1:2.50	28.3 (K_2O)	70.7	potassium silicate anhydrous

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a striking example of

synergism

[**syner-gism** (sĭn'ĕr-jĭz'm) n. 1. *Physiol.* Cooperative action of discrete agencies such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the two effects taken independently.]

You'd have to search long and hard to improve upon "synergism" as the capsule comment that defines the recent merger of Victor Chemical Works and Stauffer Chemical Company.

"Cooperative action"? It's assured both by and between these two great companies, or "discrete agencies," where customer confidences are always held inviolate.

As for "total effect greater than the sum," here's practical proof of the truth that two heads —Victor Chemical Works and Stauffer Chemical Company—are better than one.

VICTOR Dependable Name in Chemicals for 62 Years

Division of Stauffer Chemical Company

Heavy Chemicals

The quota system for lead and zinc imports has come under heavy fire. Australia and Canada are warning this country that retaliatory measures may be invoked unless quotas are rescinded. And domestic smelters are telling the Tariff Commission that their operations have been hard hit by the ceiling on imports because of the way it has cut down available supplies of material. While primary producers haven't jumped into the act yet, it's pretty certain that they'll stand by the quota system, since it was put together, about a year ago, at their behest.

Australia and Canada, according to reports reaching the trade, have already filled their fourth-quarter quotas on lead and zinc shipments to this country. Facing thirty days without a market here, they are understandably grieved.

Smelters have told the commission that they have not been able to get enough material, under the quota system, to operate at normal levels. They too have demanded that the program be killed. In its place they suggest a levy of reasonable import duties.

But primary producers—beneficiaries of the program—are believed to be opposed on principle to duties because in the past duties have failed to protect domestic industry, as far as lead and zinc are concerned. Exporting countries, in the past, have cut prices, thereby increasing their US market at the expense of domestic producers in spite of the tariff wall.

In last week's market tin and tin salts were sharply lower, other chemicals steady.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended November 28, at 93.7 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 96.2 percent for the previous week and 87.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Tin, metal, straits, 2c. per lb.
Tin, straits, 1c.-1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
106.79	106.79*	107.01	103.53

* Revised

For Current Prices see Page 10

Acids

Hydrochloric—With steel makers back in business on a pre-strike scale, hydrochloric production is moving rapidly up to capacity. As it stands now, according to reports in the trade, supplies are just about sufficient to take care of the reawakened demand.

Hydrofluoric—Prospects for continued labor peace in the aluminum industry remain bright, and this makes the outlook for hydrofluoric acid good, as a sizable percentage of it moves to aluminum production. Acid supplies are good and prices steady at long-established levels.

Nitric—About 15 percent of nitric output is earmarked for industrial accounts, and a large portion of that 15 percent ends up in steel pickling. Thus, promulgation of injunction in the steel industry has helped mightily to tidy the nitric market.

That market, say trade people, had begun to turn tattered at the edges during strike-darkened days because, as luck would have it, that was just the time when the fertilizer people are seasonally quiescent.

Sulfuric—Business in good, as attested to by reports from the steel industry.

American Iron & Steel Institute estimates that for the week just ended steel output amounted to 2,612,000 net tons, or 92.3 percent of capacity, as against an actual total of 2,540,000 tons, or 89.7 percent of capacity for the previous week. A year ago, output was at 1,985,000 tons, and a month ago at a strike level of 368,000 tons, the Institute reminds us.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—Business is now and has been good, and as the year draws to a close, prospects are that business will be and will continue to be good.

From a host of active outlets, textiles have been singled out and cited most often as being especially brisk.

Chlorine—The foregoing remarks apply with equal accuracy here, according to reports in the trade.

Lime—Open market lime sales in September: 683,795 short tons, up from 549,497 pounds in August, down from 687,421 in September, 1958. Other items from Mines Bureau report:

- Hydrated sales at 197,935 tons, quicklime sales at 485,860 tons.
- Agricultural consumption at 13,589 tons, construction use at 123,123 tons, chemical and other industrial use at 499,619 tons, refractory use at 47,464 tons.
- January-September sales reach 6,814,437 tons, up from 5,551,565 in comparable period of last year. Total comprises 5,263,834 tons of quicklime and 1,550,603 tons of hydrated.

Soda Ash—Manufacturers' shipments of flat glass in the third quarter amounted to $67.1, down 14 percent from $78.1 million in the preceding quarter, according to the Census Bureau.

Shipments of sheet glass were slightly more those of plate and other flat glass, accounting for 51.6 percent of the total.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Output of antimony declined slightly in the third quarter. Mines Bureau reported production at 2,300 tons as compared with 2,634 in the previous quarter. The decline was attributed to

Inorganic Chemicals Output: September

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	September	August
Aluminum Chloride anhyd.	2,530	2,568
liq. cryst.	1,677	1,618
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	78,031	*78,904
iron-free	5,216	2,401
Calcium carbide	79,024	81,392
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	41,966	43,548
solid	48,960	*58,988
Chlorine gas	364,331	363,980
Hydrochloric acid	89,175	89,897
Hydrofluoric acid	7,779	8,064
Hydrogen peroxide	2,321	2,041
Nitric acid	261,343	241,848
Phosphoric acid	153,370	154,062
Phosphorus, elemental	28,257	31,779
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,895	1,957
Phosphorus trichloride	2,017	1,897
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,833	7,450
Solid	1,645	1,489
Soda ash, syn., light	209,732	209,756
dense	171,390	188,304
Soda ash, natural	63,229	57,900
Soda, caustic, liquid	397,465	398,723
dry	42,862	46,186
Sodium bichromate and chromate	8,881	9,447
Sodium chlorate	6,602	7,352
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,311	2,116
Sodium metal	8,943	9,366
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,048	4,070
Meta	4,606	4,827
Tetra	10,328	9,215
Acid pyro	1,344	1,067
Tripoly	61,337	61,121
Sodium silicate	51,004	*37,360
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	21,869	22,187
Glaubers salt	9,107	9,934
Salt cake, crude	58,005	59,092
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,332,794	1,310,875

* Revised.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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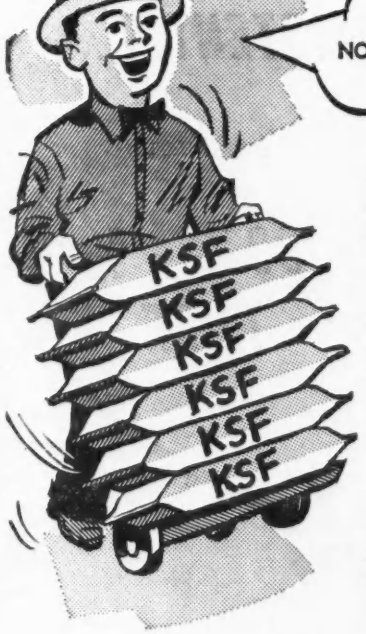

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Heavy Chemicals

labor strikes in antimony-consuming industries.

Lead—The import quota program has come under heavy fire. Australia and Canada are warning the United States that they may invoke retaliatory measures unless import quotas on lead and zinc are rescinded. And smelters are telling the Tariff Commission that the program has put a hurting crimp in their operations.

Australia and Canada, according to reports reaching the trade, have already filled their fourth-quarter quotas. Hence, it's understandable that they're a little grieved at this time. Unless relief comes, the grievance is expected to linger.

Smelters have told the commission that they are not getting enough material, under the quota system, to operate at normal levels. They, too, have demanded that the program be done away with. In its place they suggest a levy of reasonable import duties.

Primary producers—the beneficiaries of the program—aren't saying how they feel about the smelters' demand. But, it's believed that they are opposed to duties on principle because in the past the result has always been price cutting by the exporting countries, resulting in increased

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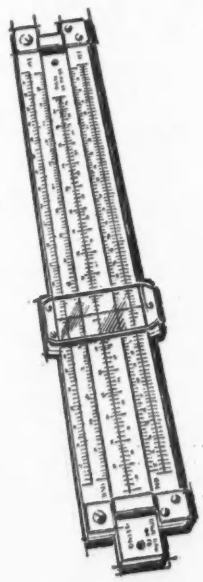

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Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation

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Heavy Chemicals

imports to the US and a squeeze on domestic producers.

Mercury—Prices steady at $215 to $217 per flask, large lots, after many consecutive weeks of downtrend.

Silver—Quotation unmoved at its monumentally long standing tag of 91⅜c. per troy ounce.

Tin—Straits metal declined sharply to .99c. per lb., down 2c.

Zinc—Prime western unchanged at 12½c., E. St. Louis. Sales turn higher but not high. Supplies entirely adequate.

Columbia-Southern Forms A Cement Operations Unit

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has organized a wholly-owned subsidiary to be known as the Columbia Cement Corporation.

The new unit will own and operate the cement plant formerly controlled by the parent company at Zanesville, Ohio. It will also market cement produced at Columbia-Southern's new Barberton, Ohio, installation.

Named to head the division has been J. A. Neuberger. W. K. Farst has been appointed vice-president of operations; W. B. Sippey, vice-president of sales; L. S. Williams, controller; E. H. Eaton, treasurer, and J. T. Owens, secretary.

Under chairman E. T. Asplundh, the board of directors will include David G. Hill, J. A. Neuberger, C. F. Bingham, J. E. Burrell and J. T. Owens.

Monsanto Seeks Home

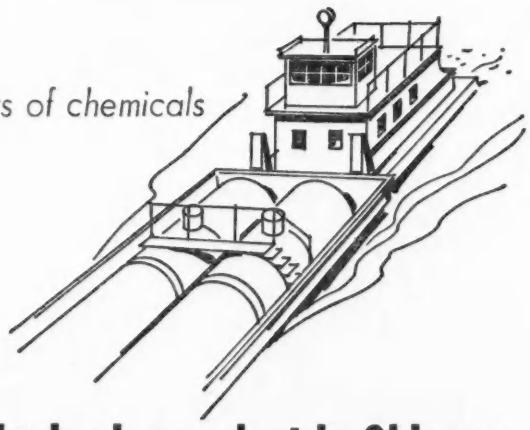
—Continued from page 4

mobiles, effective January 1, 1960. Similar moves are under consideration by other governments in Europe.

• Establishment of a six-nation trading community in Europe is expected to work to the disadvantage of American exports. Production "on the spot" is a widely advocated answer to the challenge.

Monsanto intends to start building as soon as site selection has been made. The plant is expected to be in production by late 1960 or early 1961.

to shippers of chemicals



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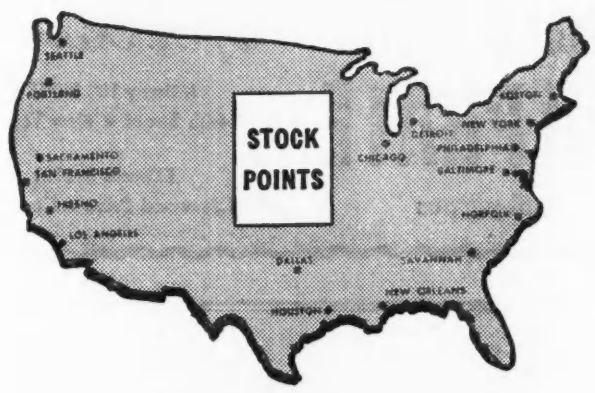

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Jobs & People

Fallek Chemical Company, New York—**Harry H. Schat,** former purchasing agent for Mona Industries, Inc., has joined Fallek as manager of its newly-created specialty chemicals department.

Kaiser Chemicals, Oakland, Calif., a subsidiary of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation—**L. A. (Andy) Harrison** has been appointed general sales manager and **Philip A. Gaebe** has been named assistant general sales manager of the eastern chemical division.

Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., a division of American Cyanamid Company—The company has established four new regional sales offices. New offices and managers are: Southeast, to be managed by **J. W. Skinner,** with headquarters in Washington, D. C.; Great Lakes, to be managed by **J. Y. Coppedge,** with offices in Detroit, Mich.; northern California, to be managed by **W. D. Stadler,** with offices in Oakland; upper New York, to be manager by **H. C. Gillies,** with headquarters in Pearl River. Other newly-appointed regional managers are **Edward Caso,** metropolitan New York, and **D. L. Thomson,** Chicago.

Nuodex Products Company, a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.—**Joseph P. Palumbo** has been appointed manager of the plastics industry division.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**John W. Martin** has been named project manager of the commercial development department.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Marshall E. Doyle** has been appointed a research supervisor at the Emeryville research center.

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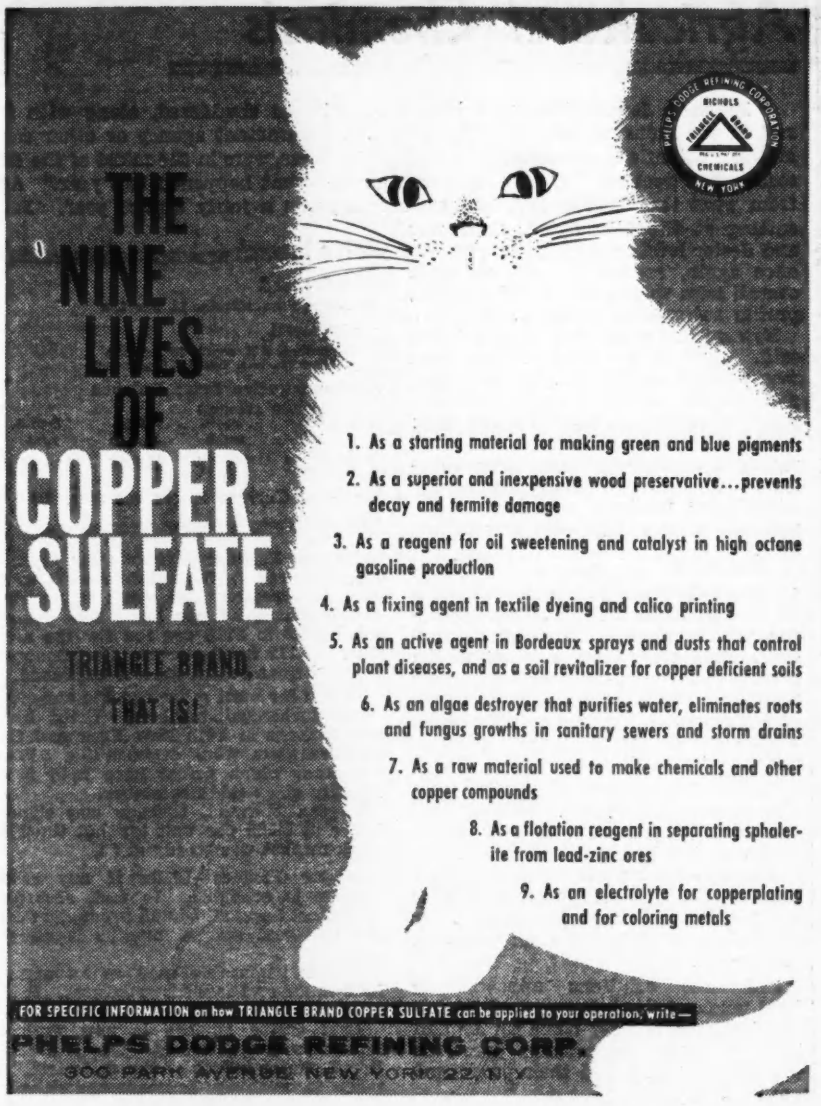
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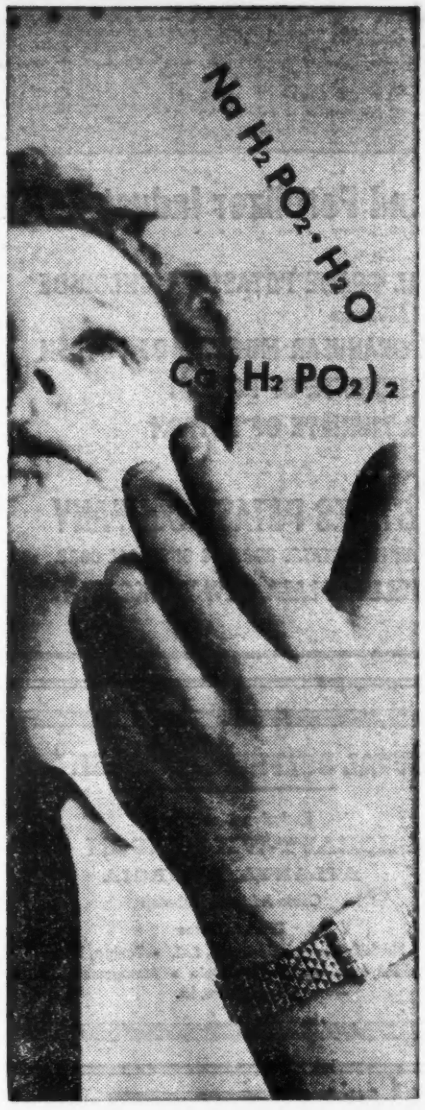

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Agricultural Chemicals

Pesticide formulators, who have flinched and shuddered, along with the rest of the industry, whenever the birdy set, government agency or other critic struck a potentially damaging blow at their business, were in the midst of the slow season last week so they elected to talk about "what happened last year." And from what they had to say, 1959, apparently, was a fairly typical year. Price cutting at the formulator, distributor and dealer levels was much in evidence once again, reportedly, and although overall sales volume continued to climb, profits suffered accordingly.

New on the scene last season, it was said, were lotsa little formulators, whose small operations, low overhead and nearby delivery area permitted them to make many sales the easy way: taking the ax to prices. And this, rather than competition among producers of the technical materials for the formulator's business was seen as the major factor behind the competitive fray.

Formulators said that there was such a great variety and number of materials that it was difficult to single out the bigger volume items. They noted, however, that malathion and parathion sprays and dusts, among the organic phosphate family, continued to gain in acceptance with the former, perhaps, in a bit better demand because it still had "newness" appeal.

Sales of heptachlor formulations were also way up last season. So several of the trade voiced concern over FDA's contemplated ban on food use of the chemical. Such a move would be doubly unfortunate, they said, because there is not yet available any replacement for heptachlor feasible from an economic standpoint.

Chlordane solutions appeared to hold much of the below-ground insecticide business, and for home garden and household use, reportedly, pyrethrin combinations retained their prominent position.

Looking to 1960, most of the formulators queried by OPD see a good business year ahead. Fears that pesticides are damaging to wildlife or capable of inducing cancer in animals or humans—perish the thought—will ultimately be diminished by good common sense on the part of the public, they feel. In the meantime, however, most admitted a good consumer education program would help wipe out memories of the recent cranberry blitz.

Price Trends

Advanced
Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton

Reduced
Fishmeal, Atl. coast, $6 per ton
Fishscrap, Atl. coast, $6 per ton

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
110.57	110.95	110.95	110.31

For Current Prices see page 10

Animal Proteins—Markets for fishmeal and fishscrap on the Atlantic coast weakened appreciably last week with prices falling about $6 per ton. New listings were $112 to $116 per ton for the meal, $108 to $112 for the scrap. Supplies were heavy, demand slow, sources explained.

Prices for most other organic chemicals were unchanged, however. Dried blood and tankage at both New York and Chicago markets were commanding $5 per unit ton, which prices have held fairly steadily since mid-September.

In the Midwest, tankage was slightly lower at $5.25 per unit ton but the New York market was steady at $5.

Castor Pomace—Little if any castor pomace is available. In fact, according to dealers here, scheduled production during the next several months is already sold.

Castor pomace is used as an organic base in general fertilizer mixtures. It is a by-product of castor oil manufacture.

Less castor pomace is now used in fertilizers than formerly. This is because Brazil, major source of the materiaal, has taken to crushing the beans and shipping the oil direct to US buyers. US manufacturers of castor oil had for years imported the beans, and carried out crushing and extracting operations themselves.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate — Seasonally adjusted December 1, the price of ammonium nitrate is now $67 per ton, up $1 per ton from the previous level.

Total production of ammonium nitrate in September was 245,478 tons, up from 230,166 in August, and 217,017 in September, 1958, the Census bureau reports. Stocks at the end of the period measured 105,018 tons, compared with 94,047 tons at the end of August.

Output of fertilizer grade material in September amounted to 221,103 tons, up from 210,840 tons the month previous, and 194,262 tons in the same month in '58. Reflecting this jump in production, stocks at September's end, totaling 98,839 tons, were better than 10,000 tons higher than those on hand thirty days earlier (86,968 tons).

Pesticides

DDT—General Services Administration has contracted with six producers for the 47.75 million pounds of DDT it will contribute to the anti-malarial campaign of the World Health Organization during the coming year. The largest single order was for 24 million pounds, the smallest was for 1.6 million.

Average price of the DDT purchased, GSA said, was just under 26 cents a pound (25.98 cents). Total cost to the taxpayer: about $12.5 million.

Although 47.75 million pounds of DDT is nothing to sneeze at—especially so at 26 cents a pound—the government order was a trifle disappointing. In its original announcement, GSA said it intended to purchase about 56 million pounds and trade guessing was that the total might hit 50 million. Probable reason for this discrepancy between expectation and actuality: lack of funds.

However, if GSA is given more money, it's possible that it will increase its order. Under terms of the contracts, which run to June 30, 1960, the agency has the option of doing so.

Herbicides—A recently reported survey found that use of herbicides is increasing markedly. In 1959, it was said, about 57 percent of commercial farmers used herbicides of some type, as compared with only 45 percent in 1958.

Also indicated by the survey: a shift in the types of herbicides used as well as a shift in the acreage and various crops treated with the chemicals. In 1959, reportedly, more cotton, corn, hay, soybeans and rice were treated, but less grain sorghum and small grains. Also, almost twice as much cotton was treated in 1959 as in the preceding year.

Corn acreage accounted for more acreage treated than all other crops combined, and the acreage of corn treated with pre-emerge in 1959 was more than twice the acreage similarly treated in 1958.

Investment by commercial farmers in herbicides, according to the survey, increased from 66 cents per acre treated in 1958 to almost 81 cents per treated acre in 1959.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during August and September, 1959:

	September	August
DDT	13,328,334	12,717,305
2,4-D*	2,420,409	—
Ester & Salts	1,567,366	604,553
Acid equivalent	1,059,922	422,200
BHC	1,638,050	1,830,246
Gamma isomer	518,246	452,986
Tetraethylthiuram sulfides	487,331	305,154
2,4,5-T	484,721	546,702

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash (—) indicates information was not available for publication.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Static charges were not much of a problem with the traditional textile fibers. Nowadays, by contrast, new acetate and synthetic fibers of all types are liable to accumulate static from the time they leave the spinners to the end of processing. One method of eliminating static is through chemical treatment. Antistatic agents fall into two categories: non-durable and durable. Most of the first class confer protection by raising the conductivity of the fibers. They are applied by the manufacturer or are incorporated in prepared sizes, lubricants or softeners. The non-durable antistats must wash off easily so as not to give trouble in subsequent wet-processing.

Durable antistats are applied in conjunction with the final finishing treatment during manufacture of the fibers. It was found that, in general, surface active bodies show a distinct ability to reduce the tendency of fibers to static. Suitability of the substances depends on chemical structure, which must meet such requirements as imparting antistatic efficiency and durable fixation on the fiber surface.

Discussed below are catalysts manufactured by different companies but having the same chemical makeup which is dibutyltin dilaurate. They are used to manufacture polyether-based urethane foams via a one-step method. Usually, this type of foam requires a two-step (prepolymer) process due to the slowness of the urethane chain extension step when using polyether diols or triols. The role of organotin catalysts is to increase the reactivity of active hydrogen compounds towards isocyanates and thus regulate this reactivity in the chain extension, foam expansion and cross-linking reaction.

American Cyanamid Company has made some price adjustments in the prices of **"Cyasorb UV 9"** light absorber. According to package size, 100 pounds net was changed from $5.25 to $4.80; 25 to 99 pounds price was lowered from $5.50 to $5.05; and one pound to 24 pounds listing dropped 25 cents to $5.75. Cyanamid is now listing a tonlots price which is $4.75. A tonlots price is also in effect for their **"Cyasorb UV 24"** at $7.45.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antistatic Agents

"Twitchell 7440" is a fatty based fiber lubricant designed to impart a high degree of static control. Produced by Emery Industries, Inc., it is said to be water soluble, easily scourable, to have lubricity and resistance to yellowing and oxidation.

Characteristics of **"Twitchell 7440 Lubricant,"** states Emery, include being a clear, light, straw-colored oil in appearance which forms clear to translucent water solutions; having a viscosity at 75° F. of 70 to 80 centipoises, a maximum acid number of 5, a pH in a 10 percent solution of 7.5 to 8.5, and a 7.7 pounds weight per gallon at 60° F.

According to Emery, **"Twitchell 7440 Lubricant"** has low viscosity which makes it useful in all conventional application systems, such as roller, wick, or spray. In spray solutions concentrations as low as 2 parts of water to one part of oil may be used.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company markets **"Aston AP Concentrate,"** which is a 100 percent active, liquid, nondurable antistatic agent. A cationic polyamine in chemical constitution, **"Aston AP Concentrate"** is said to be a dark brown syrup with a pH of 5.8 in a one percent solution, to have a density of 1.04 (8.67 pounds per gallon).

Good stability is another property listed for this antistatic agent by Onyx. Furthermore, the company says that **"Aston AP Concentrate"** is soluble in carbon tetrachloride, xylene, toluene, isopropanol, methanol, Synasol, and perchloroethylene. ly is dibutyltin di-2-ethyl hexoate, while

According to Onyx, **"Aston AP Concentrate"** is readily dissolvable in water at room temperature with a little agitation. In concentrations in excess of 10 percent, the addition of water will cause an increase in viscosity.

Catalysts & Accelerators

Metal & Thermit Corporation manufactures two catalysts trade named **"M&T Catalyst T-8"** and **"M&T Catalyst T-12,"** which the company says are used in the manufacture of polyether-based urethane foams via the "one-shot" or "one-step" methods. **"M&T Catalyst T-8"** chemically is dibutyltin di-2 ethyl hexoate, while **"M&T Catalyst T-12"** is dibutylin dilaurate.

According to M&T, the success of the "one-shot" methods for foam is due to the effectiveness of organotin catalysts, which increase the reactivity of active hydrogen compounds towards the isocyanates. The company says that both of their products have a synergistic action with tertiary amines and generally increase reactivity from 2 to 5 times.

"M&T Catalyst T-8" is described as being a waxy, white solid which is soluble in mineral oil, acetone, xylene and other organic solvents. Insoluble in water, it will, however, hydrolyze and precipitate.

M&T states that **"M&T Catalyst T-12"** is a high boiling, slightly yellow, oily liquid which, besides containing about 88 to 90 percent dibutyltin dilaurate, contains the dibutyltin salts of those acids ordinarily associated with lauric acid in coconut oils. The company explains that the presence of these related salts lowers the melting point below that of dibutyltin dilaurate.

Concerning applications, both **"M&T Catalyst T-8** and **T-12,"** in combination with certain amines such as triethylene diamine and N-ethyl morpholine, can be used to control the important balance between the rate of polymer formation, the gas-forming reaction, and the cross-linking or curing reaction. **"M&T Catalyst T-8"** can also be used as a catalyst in a silicone emulsion system for the treatment of textiles for water and stain repellancy.

"Niax" Catalyst D-22, chemically dibutyltin dilaurate, is a clear, pale yellow liquid catalyst put out by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. Among its specifications, **"Niax" Catalyst D-22** has specific gravity at 25/25°C. of 1.03 to 1.06, minimum of 18 percent and maximum of 19.2 percent by weight tin content, and not more than 0.5 percent by weight chloride content. Physical properties are said to include flash point, open cup, of 440°F., viscosity at 20°F. of 45.3 centipoises, and a freezing point of 8.

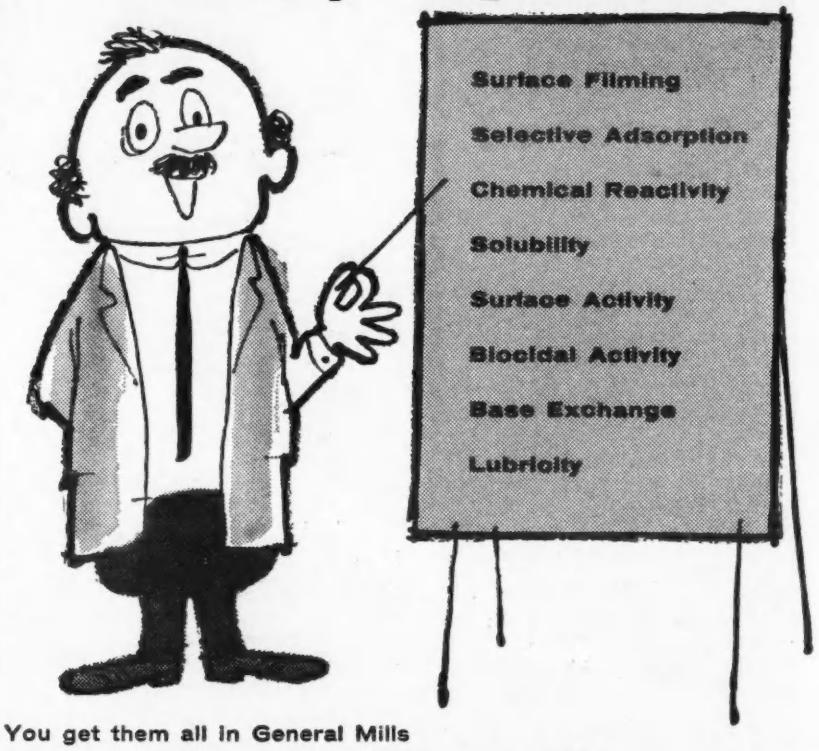
According to Carbide, **"Niax" Catalyst D-22** is designed for use in one-step processes, where, heretofore, the slow rate of chain extension reaction of the polyethers with toluene diisocyanate necessitated the use of a prepolymer step in production of polyether foams. The company says that their catalyst increases the reactivity of active hydrogen compound towards toluene diisocyanate and that its role is to regulate the reactivity in the chain extension, foam expansion, and cross-linking reaction.

Carbide goes on to say that in the prep-

—Continued on page 62

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

Looking for any of these Key Properties?



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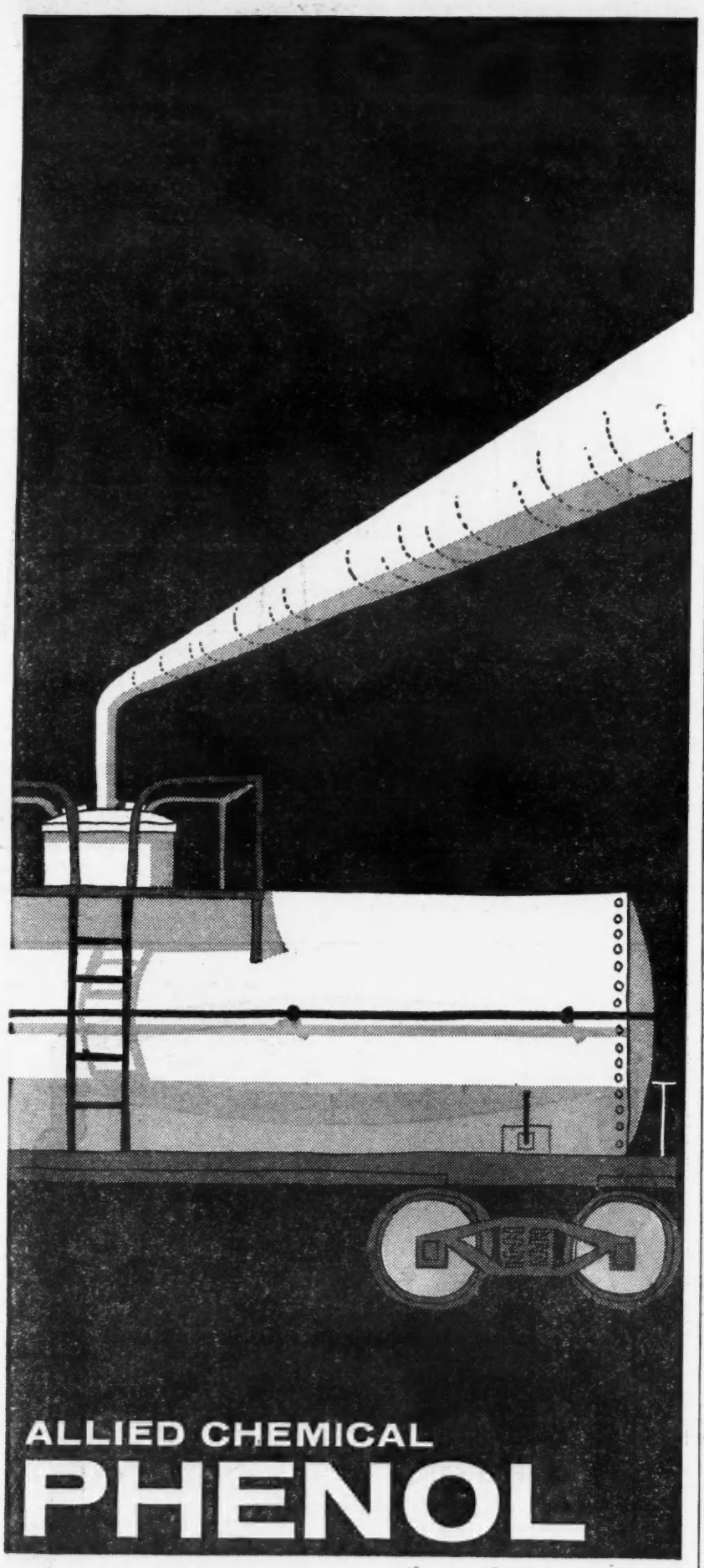

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Coal Chemicals

A number of questions are held in abeyance in these markets. Of major importance from a chemical standpoint is whether or not there will be a general advance in the price of benzene at the first of the year. Indications from some of the other petroleum producers last week were that they would move contract prices on benzene up to 34 cents per gallon on January 1. Coaltar sources continued to mark time. If the benzene advance goes industry-wide, will it force an advance in phenol? Styrene monomer, more intimately connected to the benzene price by escalation contracts, will surely be increased. More important than any of these, sources feel, is the question of whether or not the steel strike will be settled before the end of the injunction period in late January.

4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, an intermediate used in the making of pigment colors will be advanced 6 cents per pound to 86 cents, effective January 1.

Phthalic anhydride has begun to flow a little more freely as producers are able to secure more naphthalene. However, as previously reported, full production is not expected before the end of the year. Here, too, the situation is clouded by uncertainty as to future developments in the steel industry.

A producer reported a price reduction in one of the firm's substituted benzophenone ultraviolet light absorbers. The reduction ranged from 25 cents per pound on 1 to 24-pound lots, to 45 cents per pound on 25 to 100-pound quantities. A ton lot price of $4.75 per pound was also established. Growing markets for ultraviolet absorbers for use in vinyls, polyesters, and polystyrene has made possible larger scale production and lower prices, it is reported.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended December 6 would amount to 92.3 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,612,000 net tons of steel. Output was 2,540,000 tons in the previous week, 368,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,985,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.50

For Current Prices see Page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—Coaltar sources continued to mark time as some of the other petrochemical producers of benzene reported they were scheduling price changes for January 1.

A petrochemical producer led off with the announcement two weeks ago that the price of benzene would move from 31c. to 34c. per gallon at the first of the year. Sources point out that the current price is the lowest level at which petroleum material has sold since its entrance in the market in 1952. On this basis, it is felt that the change marks "a restoration of price" rather than a price advance.

Both coal and petroleum sources report development of a heavy export demand during recent months. Consumers in Great Britain, Italy, Japan and France have all been actively seeking benzene in this market. This has been a further firming factor in the market. However, sources see it as slight basis for a price rise since export demands fluctuate rapidly.

Coal sources have long felt that a settlement of labor problems in the steel industry would substantially lessen buying pressure on benzene. With the continued uncertainty, however, consumers are sure to continue pressing for as much benzene as they can get.

Phenol—Market continues firm at unchanged price levels. Output of synthetic and natural phenol continues well ahead of last year. Sales to resin and plywood outlets have been well maintained.

Major producers have continued to meet shipping schedules and with cokeovens supplying benzene again there is less uncertainty about a future raw materials supply.

September sales of phenolic and other tar acid molding materials were 18.2 million pounds, up 1 million over the previous month. Sales of bonding and adhesive resins for plywood totaled 4.8 million pounds as opposed to 4.5 million in the previous month.

Pyridine—Report of the Tariff Commission indicated production of refined two degree pyridine from cokeoven operators and tar distillers in September amounted to 192,023 pounds as against 114,385 pounds in the previous month and 168,471 pounds in the comparable month last year.

Toluene—Market remains adequately supplied. A growing isocyanates market is expected to provide additional sales in the toluene market in the next few years. As yet the volume of material moving to this outlet is small, but current isocyanates capacity is estimated at better than 50 million pounds and expansions are in the works, it is said.

Consumption of polyurethane, the major end-use for isocyanates, is estimated at better than 70 million pounds and could approach 100 million next year. The major portion of output goes to the auto and furniture industries in the form of flexible polyurethane. Rigid foams are felt to have a future in appliances and refrigerators.

Xylene—Demand remained slow. Some sources have noted a slight pickup since the resumption of steel shipments. Most observers feel that the pace will continue to lag for the balance of the year. Here, as in most coal chemical markets, a settlement of the steel dispute would do much to put trading on a more solid basis. Output of xylene in the first nine months of the year ran about 16 million gallons more than in the comparable period last year.

Intermediates

4-Chloro-2-Nitroaniline—Price of this intermediate will be advanced 6c. per pound to 86c., effective January 1, 1960.

Aromatic Chemicals Output: September

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		September 1959	*September* 1958	*First Nine Months* 1959	*First Nine Months* 1958
Benzene	gals.	29,409,051	23,799,974	251,843,164	199,856,015
Creosote, oil	gals.	6,236,318	8,520,155	68,838,289	77,026,585
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	2,730,163	1,614,511	25,392,240	21,139,958
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,774,994	3,705,474	43,119,042	34,793,308
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	18,647,296	38,460,293	346,407,962	327,598,496
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	50,801,464	25,259,110	403,561,005	261,490,283
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	21,463,120	29,679,161	320,004,993	226,867,753
Phenol, tech. and USP	lbs.	57,522,035	35,347,882	492,927,537	392,281,040
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	27,091,096	25,259,518	278,102,988	218,069,950
Styrene monomer	lbs.	130,267,947	107,019,549	1,030,281,287	847,986,964
Toluene	gals.	20,842,746	14,838,455	182,610,436	145,767,710
Xylene	gals.	19,564,879	18,349,400	164,140,714	148,837,270

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

Coal Chemicals

Material finds use in the production of pigment colors.

Prices of this material on the west coast are 2c. per pound more.

Diphenolic Acid—Material is being produced on pilot plant scale with annual capacity estimated at 250,000 pounds. Price is set as $1.50 per pound, bags, works. In addition to 50-lb. bags, DPA is also available in 5-lb. fiber drums and 1-lb. glass bottles. Sources indicate that substantial reductions in price will be possible once commerical production is achieved.

Diphenolic polyether acids are priced at the same level as DPA. Since polyether acids production is based on availability of DPA, output of polyether acids in excess of 150,000 pounds will not be possible until diphenolic acid goes commerical, it is said. Diphenolic polyether acid is said to be required at only about 1 to 2 percent level as an alkyd resin modifier.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended December 6, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	927,086
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,393,030
Benzene	gals.	3,627,021
Coaltar	gals.	21,550,687
Crude chemical oil	gals.	683,116
Toluene	gals.	878,292
Xylene	gals.	260,234

Development of these materials has continued on schedule. Consumer response has been good and commercial plant selection studies are reported underway.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers report material has begun to flow more freely, but the market is not expected to reach a balanced position for many weeks to come.

Continued uncertainty as to whether the steel strike would be settled or not has led consumers to continue pressure to obtain all the material they can get.

Celanese Buys Company

—Continued from page 7

duced under the trade name of "Fortiflex."

Celanese considers itself a leading maker of linear polyethylene, having pioneered its commercial introduction nearly three years ago.

Linear polyethylene began to find its place in liquid detergent packages about eighteen months ago. It is expected that the product will soon account for more than 80 percent of the containers, which are currently being produced an at annual rate of about 500 million units.

Richard W. KixMiller, president of Celanese Plastics Company, a subsidiary, said the major growth potential for the entire field of blow-molded "carryout" plastic containers dictates immediate expansion of Royal facilities to serve nationwide markets.

The expansion will take the form of increasing the capacity of Royal's plants at Prescott and Chicago, and starting operation of a new plant on the east coast. Celanese has located a site in an eastern metropolitan area and plans call for installation of equipment to be completed and production started by April.

Royal will be operated under its present management and with its present personnel as a division of Celanese Plastics Company. Royal's sales are currently at a multi-million dollar annual rate.

Dow Names Tank Ship After Company President

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has named its new liquid chemical tanker in honor of the company's president.

Launching of the S. S. Leland I. Doan has been scheduled for March 31, 1960 at the Quincy, Mass., yard of Bethlehem Steel Corporation's ship building division.

Mrs. A. P. Beutel, wife of Dr. A. P. Beutel, vice-president in charge of Dow's Gulf Coast operations, will be sponsor at christening ceremonies.

Delivery of the vessel is scheduled for July, 1960.

Steel Output Soars

—Continued from page 3

ing for the balance of the year, and on that basis the P. A.'s calculate that the present quarter will close 25 percent off from the previous period.

Peering into 1960, without benefit of rose-colored glasses, but again barring a rail strike, the P. A.'s foresee a gradual recovery of business volume in the first quarter. They see it building up, but not to the comparable levels of last year.

The real push will come in the second quarter, they say, provided news of the railroads is good.

Looking even further ahead, they anticipate a leveling off for the balance of the year and the eventual ringing up of a net gain in the neighborhood of 10 percent for 1960 over 1959.

Hard as the steel strike has hit, there are three important respects in which the chemical industry has come out clear, according to the men who buy the chemicals. They note that chemical companies have not cut back on planned capital expenditures, or reappraised their general outlook for 1960, or prepared price changes or inventory readjustments.

Neville Chemical Correction

In reporting on Neville Chemical Company's Dutch venture in the November 30th OPD, the name of the company was erroneously given as Neville Cindue Chemie N. V. The company is called Neville Cindu Chemie N. V. and will market Neville products in Europe, not New York, until operations begin.

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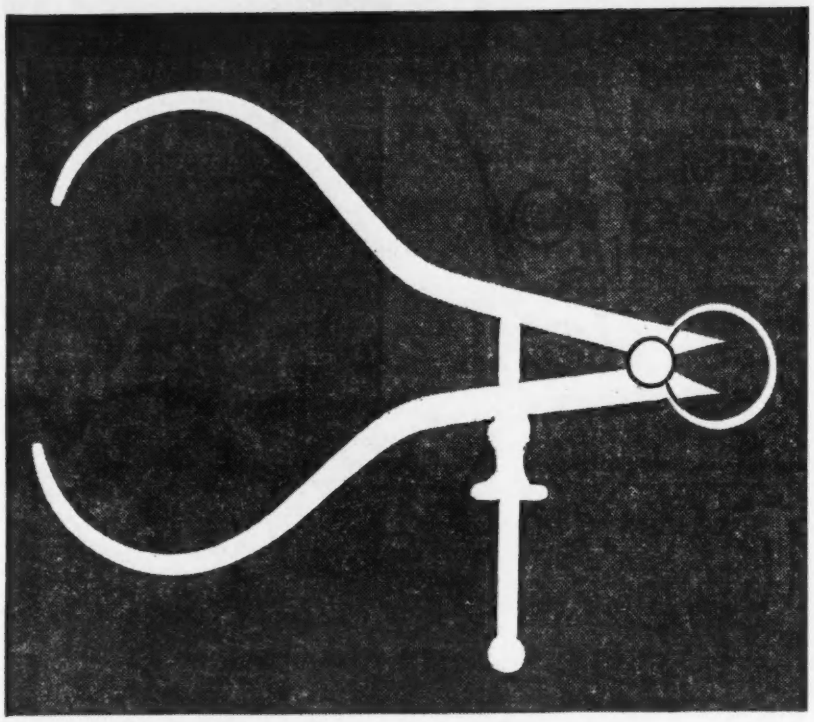

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Chalk one up for the drug industry. Last week in Trenton, N.J., five leading drug makers scored a resounding victory in the government's antitrust case charging the five with fixing Salk polio vaccine prices from 1955 to 1957. And how sweet the victory was: presiding Judge Philip Forman dismissed charges of criminal conspiracy prepared by the Justice department even before the start of the defense.

In his opinion, which may set some precedents, the Judge cited the fact that although the "defendants consciously charged uniform prices to public authorities" it was a matter of suspicion and conjecture, only, that their actions were not independent but contrived.

Victory celebrations, however, will be short-lived. For beginning this week in Washington, D.C., the industry will once again go on trial—this time, though, by congressional committee. By popular demand supposedly, Senator Estes Kefauver will start hounding for the facts on drug pricing. But seeing as this investigation is likely to get the full treatment by the various media, suffice it to say here that some people think it may be "cranberries" all over again.

New and lower prices for vitamin A have been adopted throughout the industry. Initiated by a leading producer a week ago, reductions brought base prices to 9½ cents per million units for all liquid vitamin A products, to 13 cents per million units for dry forms. Increased production resulting from expanding markets was cited.

What may bode well for domestic vitamin makers are reports that foreign producers are beginning to find more and more business in their own backyards. In Japan, it's said, consumption of such vitamins as ascorbic and folic acids is on the increase which fact leads some people to speculate about a possible decline in imports from that country.

Higher standards of living around the world, but particularly in Europe which is rapidly becoming industrialized, could also spur US exports of vitamins, it's thought.

The outlook for Brazilian menthol is clouded due to uncertainty about likely replacement costs. Feeling is, though, that they're likely to be up. Last week, dealers here were moving stock at anywhere from $6.30 to $6.75 a pound. Jap material was unavailable.

Carotene—FDA's ban on coal yellows 3 and 4 caused many margarine industry users of these products to switch to b-carotene. Now, however, the market is expanding in other directions—to juices, foods, baking products—and the potential for further growth in sales to the margarine makers is rather small. In other words, the market is about covered.

Cortisone—For cortisone and hydrocortisone, as well as hormones generally, price pressure is now less critical than it had been during the past several months, a usually well-informed trade source reports. He attributes this happy change in the market situation to very low price levels, primarily.

The possibility of any price advances is nonetheless slim, however. Equally unlikely: further reductions.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Build-up of price stability here at the higher levels recently announced by producers ($40 to $41 per kilo and $35 on the veterinary material) is being helped along by the advancing tendency abroad, a trade source reports.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Vitamin A, liquids, ½c. per million units. Powders, ½c. per million units.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
60.23	60.23	60.23	62.52

For Current Prices see page 10

He adds, however, that the real test of market strength will come at the turn of the year when new contractual commitments are made.

Up until now, he says, the trade has been taken care of at the depressed levels but like other people in this business, he feels that the higher schedule will be maintained into the winter. Spring, of course, could bring the usual downtrend—if one wishes to be pessimistic.

L-Lysine—Researchers at the Cornell University Medical College and affiliated Bellevue Hospital have found l-lysine monohydrochloride highly effective in restoring responsiveness to mercurial diuretics in patients suffering from severe edema, caused by congestive heart failure or cirrhosis of the liver.

The recommended daily dosage of 40 grams of l-lysine in the treatment of these patients provides 200 milli-equivalents of acid and chloride ion—equal to 11 grams of ammonium chloride, or 12 grams of calcium chloride. This dosage, the Cornell group learned, proved acceptable in flavor and was generally well tolerated by patients.

Research was undertaken, reportedly, to find a more satisfactory source of chloride ion than ammonium and calcium chlorides. For while both these salts, used alone or in combination with the carbonic inhibitor, acetoazoleamide, have been successfully used to produce hyperchloremic acidosis in patients, they have an unpleasant taste and often produce severe gastrointestinal side effects.

In patients with excess fluid retention, a regimen of salt restriction, digitalis when indicated, and mercurial agents usually produce an adequate diuretic effect. In some instances, however, this program ultimately becomes ineffective, at which point the production of hyperchloremic acidosis is necessary to restore responsiveness to a mercurial diuretic.

This successful use of l-lysine in producing controlled hyperchloremic acidosis in the treatment of fluid retention disorders is only the latest in several research discoveries that could help to expand the market for this nutrient amino acid.

Pharmaceutical applications like this, however, are not looked upon as the major area of lysine's anticipated growth. In fact, an OPD deep study of this chemical revealed that lysine manufacturers expect pharmaceuticals to take only 200,000 pounds of a projected 5 million pound market by 1962. Stockfeeds and foods, on the other hand, are big plus factors.

Price-wise, the market has been calm since last June when producers cut listings approximately 17½ per cent, to

—Continued on page 50

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: September

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		September	*August*
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,261,886	1,360,984
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	432,571	202,120
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	21,568,929	13,293,342
Niacin and amide	lbs.	253,843	158,730
Penicillin salts	million-units	43,693,347	42,309,824
Pyridoxine	lbs.	*	*
Streptomycin	gms.	10,486,272	6,677,909
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	478,172	414,361
Tetracycline	gms.	7,038,780	12,354,880
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	32,065	14,203

* Data not reported.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—*Continued from page 48*

$4.95 a pound for quantities of 25 pounds or more. This action followed a 25 percent reduction the previous March.

Menthol—Prices for Brazilian menthol have gone higher in recent weeks but the exact quote is hard to pinpoint. According to one dealer here, the range is $6.30 to $6.50 a pound. Another source places the schedule at $6.35 to $6.75.

Difficulty in determing prices exactly appears to be due to the fact that dealers here have rather small stocks as well as to the uncertainty over likely replacement costs.

Nothing is being offered from Brazil at the present time, it's said, and what material has been bought for January-February shipment won't arrive until March. Thus, the outlook is for a strong market here.

Price range for Formosan menthol is reported at $6.50-$7 per pound. And Jap material if anyone has any to sell is probably going at $7.50 to $8 per pound, a supply-less dealer notes.

While it is impossible at the present time to determine what effect it will have on the market, synthetic menthol may now be imported into the US, according to a recent Treasury department announcement.

These imports will be under a certification procedure recently worked out with the Spanish government under the foreign assets control program.

Vitamin A—Price reductions were made by the several producers of vitamin A, December 1. Under new schedules, all liquid products are based at 9½c. per million units, all dry forms at 13c. per million units.

It is to be pointed out, however, that batch cans of vitamin A for the margarine industry, on which there is always a premium, are ½c. higher at 10c. per million units.

Botanicals

Gum Arabic—Although some gum arabic was sold a few weeks ago for February-April shipment at prices lower than previously prevailed, prices at source have firmed up about 3 cents per pound since that time, a usually well-informed trade source reports. Thus, prices on spot, instead of declining as has been indicated in other reports, are actually strengthening.

Reflecting today's higher replacement costs, prices on gum arabic here are up approximately 1 cent to 29c. per pound for ton lots, 29½c. per pound for smaller quantities. Quote on the USP powder, however, remains unchanged at 33c. per pound.

This year, the Sudanese arabic crop is arriving at the auction marts at least ten days later than usual. Heavy rains, it's said have interfered with the entire production schedule. Initial tapping of the trees which usually begins in late October only commenced recently so gathering and shipping of the crop to auction has been considerably relayed. This will mean, of course, that arrivals here will also be setback, thus exerting pressure on dealer's already limited stocks.

It is interesting to note that in the gum arabic business, as in most others, there are still some unresolved questions. One of these has to do with the weather: What effect do heavy rains have on the size of the crop?

Some people believe they make for a bigger crop, others take the opposite view. Unfortunately, conditions are such in the Sudan that no one there has any reliable statistics to prove or disprove either opinion.

Upjohn Co. Promotions Go to Parfet and Parish

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has named Ray T. Parfet, jr., and Preston S. Parish executive vice-presidents. The appointments will take effect January 4 upon the retirement of C. V. Patterson, present executive vice-president of the pharmacutical concern.

Mr. Parish, a director since 1955, was made a vice-president in 1958. Mr. Parfet has been both vice-president and director since 1958.

MCA Adds Best to Staff

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has added George E. Best as staff secretary to three MCA committees: air and water pollution, abatement and chemical packaging. Mr. Best comes to MCA from Allied Chemical Corporation. He has been in the chemical industry for twenty years.

FDA Taking Another Look

—*Continued from page 3*

tempt to remove it as an ingredient in animal feeds.

The hormone, which is used to fatten and tenderize poultry and beef cattle, is permitted in feeds under applications filed under the new drugs law. It was cleared for use in poultry twelve years ago and later sanctioned for beef cattle.

Last May, the agency discontinued clearing new applications for use of the hormone in animal feeds on the grounds that the Delaney amendment banned approval of any new food additive found to induce cancer in man or animals. Applications for use which were given prior sanction were not affected by the new policy, however.

Any attempt to rescind the prior sanctions granted to use of the substance will pose a legal problem to the agency, it is explained. Once a product has prior sanction, the burden then falls on the government to prove that it is unsafe, if the approval of use is to be revoked.

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One of Penick's major services to the pharmaceutical industry combines the creation and development of commercial sources for newly discovered medicinal products of botanical origin.

Perhaps many of our customers, except those with whom we have had the privilege of close association in this work, are not fully aware of the services available to them through our diversified facilities.

For example, more than 25,000 man-hours of research and over 100,000 miles of scientific expeditions into three continents were recently invested in a program to produce a newly discovered alkaloid. Besides unearthing and developing raw material sources and perfecting extraction processes, this program succeeded in isolating and producing six related alkaloids that show promise of therapeutic significance.

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Cancer Cure Progress Told at DCAT Meeting

The chemotherapy road to a cancer cure is drawing closer to its goal every day. Today, chemotherapy is saving one out of three persons afflicted by the disease, whereas two decades ago only one in ten could be saved.

At the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center in Bethesda, Md., 40,000 to 50,000 compounds are screened every year; one out of a thousand reaches the screening stage. Right now 120 compounds have been approved ready for clinical trial and are about to be tested.

This, and other up-to-date news on the struggle against cancer, was told to the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association in New York last week by Dr. John R. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute, a unit of the National Institutes of Health.

Other items from Dr. Heller's report:

- Budget for the cancer program is running at $30 million a year.
- Research since World War II has yielded some twenty drugs that provide temporary results in patients with certain forms of cancer.
- The ultimate cure for cancer will most likely be a combination of chemotherapy with other forms of treatment, such as surgery and radiation.

Tariff Commission Appoints

Tariff Commission has appointed Frank Gonet, an expert on coaltar intermediates and dyes, to head its chemical division. Thomas J. Scott, the commission's expert on petroleum, has been made assistant chief of the division.

Vaccine Isolated by Navy Seen Aid in Eye Disease

A vaccine that may play a significant role in halting the spread of trachoma, an eye disease, has been developed by a navy medical research unit, working together with Chinese doctors, in Formosa (Taiwan).

Several strains of trachoma virus have been successfully isolated by the group, and these have been used to reproduce the disease in humans. A safe vaccine has thereby been developed.

A spokesman for the navy, however, was reluctant to make any prediction as to the ultimate success of the vaccine. He said that tests were encouraging, and that the virus had tremendous potential as a preventative, and possibly also as a cure.

Obituaries

John B. Tinnon

John B. Tinnon, retired vice-president in charge of sales for Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, died November 30 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Tinnon joined Metal & Thermit in 1924 and subsequently became sales manager. From 1944 until his retirement in 1955 he was vice-president in charge of sales.

Oscar Meech Burke, formerly president of Manhattan Soap Company and director of Purex Corporation, Ltd., died November 30 in New York. He was seventy-six years old.

Patrick Gibbons, retired vice-president and director of Vanadium Corporation of America, died November 28 in South Orange, N. J. He was sixty-nine years old.

Stewart G. McKenzie, general superintendent of the Hopewell, Va., plant of Allied Chemical Corporation's nitrogen division, died November 28 in Petersburg, Va. He was fifty-seven years old.

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Data Offered

Beryllium Corporation has issued a new data sheet on **beryllium oxide crucibles,** available without charge from the company at P. O. Box 1462, Reading, Pa.

The Chlorine Institute has published a third edition of the **"Chlorine Manual."** Its scope is considerably broadened from previous editions, the manual deals with safe handling, storage, shipment, and uses of chlorine. Information regarding its availability can be obtained from the institute's headquarters at 342 Madison avenue, New York.

Sartomer Resins, Inc., has issued data sheets dealing with the uses and physical and chemical properties of its line of cross-linking monomeric **acrylic esters.** Copies are available from the company at P. O. Box 56, Essington, Pa.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., has issued a completely revised and enlarged catalogue of its lines of **essential oils, concentrated flavors and basic perfume oils.** Copies are available from the company at 16 Desbrosses street, New York 13.

Chemical Industry Wants

—Continued from page 3

essary research tools, Dr. Cairns explained.

"The same is also true of pilot plant and research facilities which are becoming more and more expensive as a result of increasing technological complexity.

"If these expenses cannot be charged off immediately, at least they should be amortized much more rapidly than now permitted."

Dr. Cairns urged a change in tax policy to encourage basic research. He proposed that contributions by individuals or corporations to universities for basic research support be allowed as a tax credit against income.

Mr. Horne, in his testimony, submitted five proposals to the committee for improving the tax climate in the area of research and development expenditures. The New York executive proposed:

- An additional incentive deduction akin to the 10 percent investment allowance granted by the United Kingdom to its industries for expenditures for research facilities.
- A faster write-off of research facilities by granting a special depreciation allowance for new facilities in the year they are acquired.
- A tax credit for contributions or expenditures for basic scientific research.
- Amortizing land contaminated by research projects.
- Changes of a technical nature such as clarification of the definition of research and experimental expenditures.

Miles Labs Appoints VP To Coordinate Two Units

Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind., has elected Charles F. Miles a vice-president. The appointment is effective immediately. Mr. Miles will be responsible for coordinating ethical operations of the company's two subsidiaries, Ames Company, Inc., and the newly-acquired Dome Chemicals, Inc., New York.

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FARM CHEMICALS MANAGER: James H. Neal, named sales manager of the agricultural chemicals division in its naval stores department by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Castro Is Casting

—*Continued from page 3*

ment can be concluded. For this reason, information respecting the individual proposals will not be released."

Built during World War II, the Nicaro plant was to provide assurances to the United States of a reliable source of supply of nickel in time of emergency. It was operated from the time of its completion until 1947 and then reactivated by GSA in 1952. An expansion program completed in 1957 doubled its potential output to 50 million pounds of nickel oxide powder and sinter annually.

In spite of the political difficulties through which Cuba has been passing for the past year, the plant has been operating continuously although at below capacity, simply because nickel has turned from a metal in scarce supply to one in overabundance.

Some of the output has been going into the nation's stockpile and part of the oxide production has been going to International Nickel Company in payment for nickel the government is required to purchase under purchase contracts negotiated during the defense mobilization buildup.

J. T. Baker Chemical Has Fine, High-Purity Aluminas

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has developed four high-purity, finely divided alpha and gamma aluminas.

Each type is controlled within a narrow range of particle size, Baker says. The alpha aluminas vary from 0.02 to 0.4 microns and from 99.7 percent minimum to 99.96 percent minimum Al_2O_3. The gamma aluminas vary from 0.002 to 0.1 microns and from 99.7 percent minimum to 99.96 percent minimum Al_2O_3.

Such aluminas are used in dentifrices; lapping, honing, buffing, and grinding compound for polishing glass, metal stone and crystal; preparation of radio tube wire coatings and fluorescent lamp phosphors; electrical ceramics; and catalyst carriers.

Drug Men Are Facing

—*Continued from page 5*

Allied Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.; Merck, Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia; Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, a subsidiary of American Home Products Corporation, and Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Immediately after Judge Forman dismissed the case, the drug makers offered their opinions.

Said Eugene N. Beesley, of Lilly: ". . . When the suit was first brought we labeled it 'complete nonsense' and we never had any doubt as to what the result would be."

Commendation Preceded Charges

K. F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore, noted: "It was ironic that our firm would be commended for this accomplishment [producing vaccine] by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on one hand and charged with a price-fixing conspiracy by the Justice department on the other hand."

John T. Connor, head of Merck & Co., observed: "We have always said that Merck priced polio vaccine independently, in conformity with the law and the public interest . . . . We could not have asked for more complete exoneration."

Harry J. Loynd, president of Parke-Davis & Co., noted: "This ruling confirms our feeling that the indictment should not have been returned originally and that it only served to becloud the contributions made by the pharmaceutical industry in the conquest of poliomyelitis."

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The same three items that have been in the news during most of the autumn are spotlighted once again this week. Major advances are noted in spearmint, up $1 per pound; lemongrass, up 50 cents per pound, and peppermint up 10 cents per pound for the natural and 5 cents per pound for the redistilled. Other advances occur in citral (a derivative of lemongrass) which rose 25 cents per pound; cinnamon leaf, up 25 cents per pound and ocotea cymbarum, up 5 cents per pound.

The one decline is a 5 cent per pound reduction in the price of eugenol.

It is interesting to note that, even though spearmint is higher than it has been during the seven years the OPD 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue covers, it is reported that there is ample material on spot. The price is high because material for replacement is not only expensive, it is unobtainable at the present time.

Another curious situation is the firming that was reported in the price of nutmeg oil. Most dealers feel that the price is still too high and that further reductions are bound to occur, but a few dealers said they were in a position to raise their prices, ever so slightly.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cinnamon leaf, 25c. per lb.
Citral, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 50c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 10c. per lb.
redistilled, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Eugenol, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
146.70	146.42	147.70	148.33

For Current Prices see page 10

Essential Oils

Cinnamon Leaf—The price rose from $1.35 per pound to $1.60 per pound.

Lemongrass—Political and economic uncertainty in the producing areas appears to be responsible for the tight situation. The price rose last week from $1.75 per pound to $2.25 per pound.

Mink—This newcomer to our price lists is currently selling for $2.75 per pound in quantities of 100 pounds or more. Smaller quantities are priced as follows: 76 to 100 pounds, $3 per pound; 51 to 75 pounds, $3.50 per pound; 6 to 50 pounds, $4.25 per pound, and 1 to 5 pounds, $7 per pound.

Oil from these valuable fur-bearing animals was first described, chemically, as early as 1935 by a German named G. Lote. But it has been only in the past few years that anyone thought to put it to practical use.

It has been reported that a visitor to a mink farm discovered the men who skinned the animals had unusually soft hands and upon investigation, it was learned that the mink oil had amazing softening properties.

The oil is not combed from the hair of the minks—a popular misconception. Rather, it comes from the layer of fat underneath the fur. This layer, stripped from the hide at the time of pelting, yields a clear yellowish liquid.

And, according to John M. Cross, PhD, from Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, the oil is insoluble in water, practically insoluble in ethanol and methanol and readily soluble in chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, ether, benzene and acetone.

Two companies in the metropolitan New York area produce the oil whose chief use today is in the preparation of cosmetics.

Nutmeg—After 2 years of steadily declining prices, nutmeg oil is showing signs of firming. This situation is by no means widespread among the dealers here in the New York area, but a few who handle the oil have raised the price a few cents per pound—a nominal adjustment they call it.

Nutmeg, one of the oldest spices, is rumored to have served as currency for the ancient Romans. This, however, is not supported by documented evidence as is the historical note that nutmeg was introduced in Europe in the 12th century. It is supposed that the spice was brought in either by returning Crusaders or by Arabian physicians.

In the 16th century, the Portuguese conquered the Moluccas and took possession of the nutmeg plantings. Portugal enjoyed a monopoly on the spice until the 17th century when Holland took over. In order to keep the item profitable and price high, the Dutch restricted nutmeg plantings (and mace, of course) to Banda.

This went on for some 200 years until the French planted the nutmeg tree on Ile de France, now called Mauritius. In 1796 Christopher Smith took plants from the Moluccas to Penang where the first commercial crop was gathered in the early 19th century, thus ending the long-standing Dutch monopoly for all time.

A few years later, nutmeg plantations sprang up in Malaya and the Indonesia Archipelago and about midway in the 19th century, the tree was introduced to Grenada in the West Indies—a chief producer of spice and oil today.

Ocotea Cymbarum—A 5c. per pound advance was noted, bringing the price up from 43c. per pound to 48c. per pound.

Peppermint — Advances recorded last week brought the natural up to $4 per pound and the redistilled up to $4.25 per pound.

Sandalwood—A firm market for some months, sandalwood oil went up in price last week $1 per pound. It is now selling for $15.75 per pound.

Spearmint—From its previous high, $8 per pound, spearmint oil went up to $9 per pound with some dealers asking as much as $11 per pound for their material. There seems to be no spot shortage, but dealers are wary of running out because replacement costs are frightfully high.

Customers are buying oil at these high prices, it is reported.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—With lemongrass at an unusually high level, this, one of its chief derivatives, is also high. The price rose last week from $3.50 to $3.75 per pound.

Eugenol—The low of the range dropped from $2.15 to $2.10 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Pepper—Prices fell some 10c. per pound, it has been reported. But the overall market situation appears to be firm, say the dealers in the New York area.

The following report on activities of the pepper producing countries of the world has been compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was first published in the Foreign Agriculture Circular.

Malaya's importance in the pepper trade continues to be vested in Singapore, the emporium for Sarawak and Indonesian pepper. While some pepper is grown in Malaya, it is overshadowed as a producer by the marketing operations in Singapore.

Stocks of pepper reported in Singapore during the second week of March 1959 were 11.8 million pounds, of which only 1.8 million pounds was white pepper.

Ceylon still uses most of the pepper it grows. The Agricultural Products Regulations Act, compels importers to buy a certain proportion of domestic pepper whenever imports are made. Also, pepper is among the commodities placed under the Guaranteed Price Scheme.

Prewar Indochina was an important producer of pepper. However, disease and war there have kept production from returning to earlier levels. With the end of the fighting, Indochina, as a geographi-

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Week Ended November 20, 1959

Cassia, 42 lots, 4,070 bales.
Celery seed, 84 bags.
Chillies, 57 bags.
Coriander seed, 4 lots, 1,040 bags.
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 250 bags.
Mace, 6 lots, 129 cases.
Pimento, 3 lots, 157 bags.
Sage leaves, 100 bags.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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Essential Oils

cal designation, was replaced by Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Cambodia is estimated to have produced 90 percent of the Indochinese prewar total. All Cambodia pepper goes to France and sells well above the New York price. The crop which is harvested from February to June is grown mainly on the Gulf of Thailand. In recent years it has again become a leading export crop.

Thailand once exported pepper, but production declined. Renewed interest was shown about 1948 when prices began to become attractive. In 1955 the Agricultural Department began to stimulate production for domestic needs and for export.

Part of this program was the distribution of free cuttings and the publishing of information on the proper methods of planting and cultivating. While prices during recent years haven't encouraged production, 1958 output is estimated at 1.5 million pounds.

Tahiti may start exporting small quantities of pepper in the next 2 to 4 years. The Agricultural Experiment Station near Papeete has some 2,000 thriving pepper plants.

Brazil was the first country in the western hemisphere to produce pepper commercially. The industry has been aided by a ready domestic market for 3 to 4 million pounds annually. Increases in production to 10 million pounds in 3 or 4 years is expected.

Pepper plants also are being cultivated successfully in Puerto Rico. The United States Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments with pepper there to determine whether it is economically possible to grow it on a commercial scale. Plants are also being cultivated successfully in Jamaica.

Vanilla Beans—Once again, the news in vanilla beans is that there is no news. Prices remained at their previous quotations for the third straight week.

Linseed Oil Use Curbs Are Removed by the CCC

Linseed oil can again be purchased from Commodity Credit Corporation for domestic consumption or export without restrictions as to use. The oil has been added to the December monthly list of products for sale from surplus supplies of the CCC.

Sales will be on a competitive basis on limited quantities as announced from time to time by the Cincinnati, Ohio, office of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

The December list recorded one other change. Nonfat dry milk was dropped from the offerings because all stocks have been sold or committed. Other items on the list include grain sorghums, soybeans, gum rosin and tung oil.

Royal Zwanenberg Appoints

Royal Zwanenberg-Organon, Inc., Holland, has elected Paul J. van Helden, jr., to the board of management. Mr. van Helden is presently head of Organon, Inc., one of seventeen subsidiaries operated by the international holding company.

Menthol Accord to Permit Imports to US from Spain

Synthetic menthol may now be imported into the United States from Spain, according to an announcement last week from the Treasury Department.

Imports will be under a certification procedure that has just been worked out with the Spanish government under the foreign assets control program.

The department says that certificates of origin issued by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Spain will be honored and are now available with respect to synthetic menthol imports directly or on a through bill of lading from Spain.

Ethion Pesticide Granted Tentative Tolerance Level

A tolerance of one part per million has been given tentative approval by the Food & Drug Administration for residues of the pesticide chemical ethion in or on beans, mellons, onions, strawberries and tomatoes.

The petition for the tolerance originally included tolerances on grapes and pears but this request was withdrawn later. Ethion is described chemically as O,O,O',O'-tetraethyl S, S'-methylene bisphosphorodithioate.

Pesticide Study

—Continued from page 5

whole range of chemical poisons used to kill fungi, weeds and bugs.

There appeared to be no doubt that an effort would be made in congress to increase the appropriations for the service either when the bill is considered in the committee or on the house floor. Rep. Metcalf is a member of the house appropriations committee.

The recommendation of the Agricultural Research Policy Committee that the Department of Agriculture should increase its research on pesticides came at the conclusion of the group's annual meeting with department officials. It said that problems relating to use of chemicals in farming and associated operations are increasing and singled out pesticides for special mention.

Diverse Problems Indicated

In agricultural use of chemicals, the discussions of the policy group indicated problems ranging from fertilizers applied in granular, liquid, and spray form through a long list of pesticides, plant growth regulators, hormones, antibiotics, feed additives, pharmaceuticals, and other compounds used to protect and produce crops and livestock.

Emphasis in research programs relating to use of such chemicals, according to the committee, should be directed to arrive at long-range solutions of increasingly important problems while at the same time efforts are continued to solve pressing immediate difficulties.

Unless basic research is strengthened in this area, the committee discussions indicated, the same problems compounded in difficulty may still remain twenty-five years or more from now.

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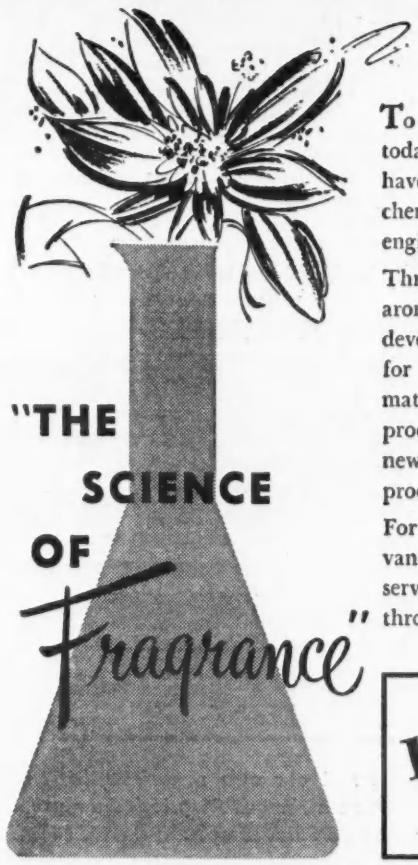

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Aliphatic Organics

Aliphatic organic chemicals producers foresee little more than a normal slackening in the business pace during December, as consumers strive to keep year-end inventories at a minimum. Any predictions for '60 are hamstrung by uncertainty as to developments in the steel industry. Trade sources have long felt that a settlement would bring considerable relief in buying pressure on steel (as well as some chemicals) cut out duplication of orders and give a clearer picture of actual industry requirements all down the line.

A recent report at the Manufacturing Chemists' Association meeting in New York points up some of the overcapacity problems with which chemical producers will have to live during the next few years. Acrylonitrile capacity is reported nearly 50 percent in excess of consumption; ethylene oxide, 23 percent greater; methanol, 33 percent; butadiene, 30 percent; vinyl chloride, 34 percent.

Tariff Commission production figures for September showed a maintenance of the status quo, or slight gains, for most of the fourteen key aliphatics reported on. Formaldehyde output was up 7.6 million pounds during the month; methanol, up 5 million; trichlorethylene, up 5.4 million pounds. On the down side: acetone, 4.7 million pounds; carbon disulfide, 4.2 million.

An acrolein plant, now building at Norco, La., is slated to be the largest in the country. It is estimated that the unit will provide captive requirements for a 35-million pound per year glycerine facility at the same site, due on stream in early 1960. Volume production will make possible a substantial reduction in the price of acrolein, it is said. Price of acrolein, according to report of last week, was unchanged at 46 cents per pound in tankcar quantity.

Normal buying patterns for glycerine were resumed in November after the flurry of buying prior to the fourth quarter price advance. Movement to alkyd resin makers continues to be remarkably well maintained despite the severe shortage of phthalic anhydride. Phthalic output in the first nine months of the year was 278 million pounds as against the 218 million turned out in the January through September period of last year. At the same time, it is pointed out that demand this year has been sharply higher as compared with the recession year of 1958.

Acrolein—Market check of last week found acrolein prices unchanged from previous report. Tankcar listing is 46c. per pound; carload, 51c. per pound and less carload, 51¾c. per pound.

A new acrolein unit, now building at Norco, La., is slated to become the country's largest. The facility is expected to supply captive requirements for a 35 million pound-per-year glycerine plant at the same site and, in addition, make more acrolein available to the open market.

The large volume production should make possible a price reduction in the acrolein price of about one-third, it is said.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
132.95	132.95	132.95	130.73

For Current Prices see page 10

Acrylonitrile—Overcapacity is slated to be the major problem in this market during the next few years. Capacity is estimated to exceed consumption by nearly 50 per cent, according to recent report of spokesman for a major chemical producer Capacity was set at 450 pounds as against estimated consumption this year of 220 pounds.

Chlorinated Solvents—Perchlorethylene, trichloroethylene and carbon tetrachloride continue to move in good volume. Import material continues to move into the markets at prices under the domestic level.

Corn Sugar—Tanners requirements are routine. Some material moves to ale makers, but volume is limited. Prices remained unchanged from previous report.

Dextrose—Market remains active, but has slowed somewhat from previous weeks. Goods for holiday use has already been moved into dealers' hands. Price remains unchanged from previous report.

Dextrine—Withdrawals for use in adhesives continued routine. Applications in this market are limited. Prices are unchanged at levels of long standing.

Dimethylamine—Last year an estimated 15 million pounds of dimethylamine (slightly less than half of production) moved into the synthetic fibers field where it finds use in the production of acrylic fiber spinning solvents. Growing outlets are expected in the next few years in syntheses of rubber accelerators and in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals.

However expansions currently underway in the industry are expected to more than keep pace with growing markets. Excess capacity is probable through the early 1960's, it is said.

Tariff Commission reported total production of methylamines last year amounted to 33,335,000 pounds. Capacity is estimated at about 55 million pounds.

Sales of dimethylamine in 1956 amounted to 7,397,000 pounds as compared with 10,950,000 pounds last year. Sales of monomethylamine in '56 amounted to 1,764,000 pounds as against 2,477,000 pounds during 1958.

Ethanol—Consumption of ethanol in the production of toilet preparations and pharmaceuticals amounted to about 13.5 million gallons last year. Although this

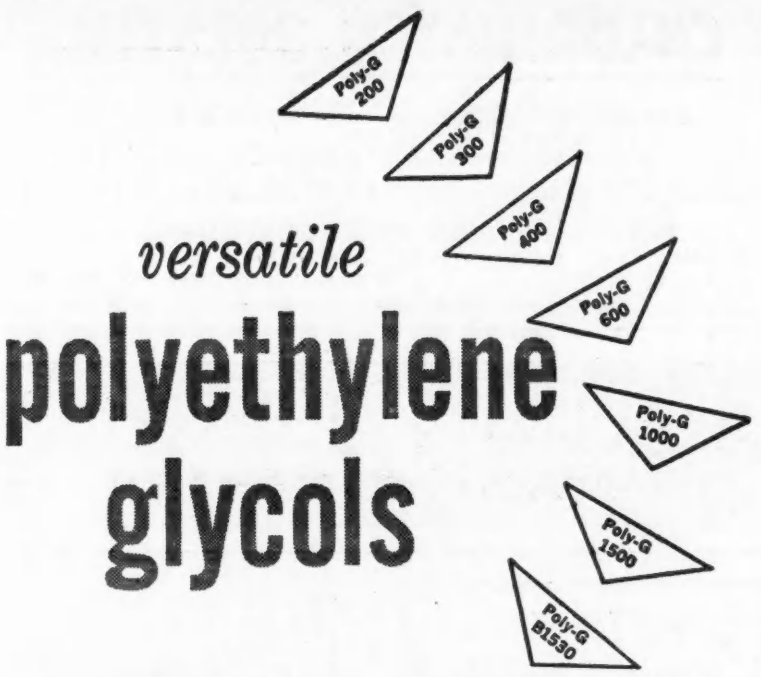
Organic Chemicals Output: September

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in August and September, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	September	August
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	59,132,650	56,800,912
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Acetic anhydride	90,649,433	93,860,123
Acetone	62,650,417	67,386,779
Acrylonitrile	18,224,481	16,368,622
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	157,543,464	157,878,104
Carbon disulfide	46,922,969	51,104,658
Carbon tetrachloride	31,408,453	31,745,382
Ethanolamines (mono-, di-, and tri)	11,054,398	9,634,563
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	7,935,169	7,923,359
Ethylene glycol	96,622,686	96,409,644
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	155,724,454	148,129,112
Methanol:		
Synthetic	150,002,651	150,722,725
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Pentaerythritol	5,734,122	5,031,500
Perchloroethylene	14,355,663	15,403,314
Propylene glycol	14,813,805	**
Trichloroethylene	31,729,910	26,303,352

** Data not reported.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE



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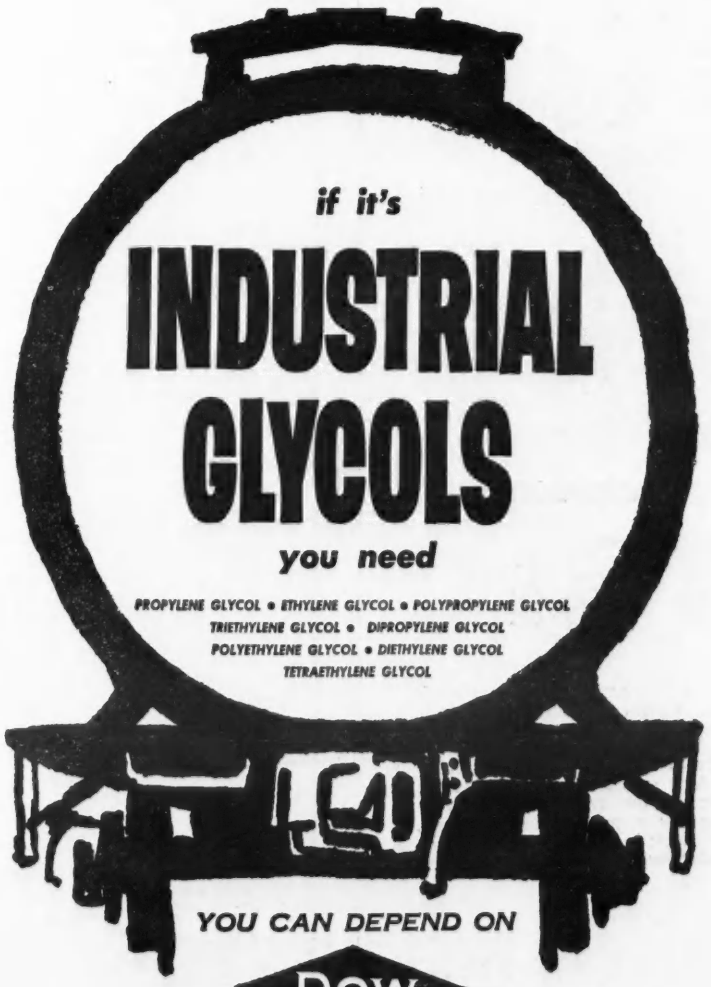

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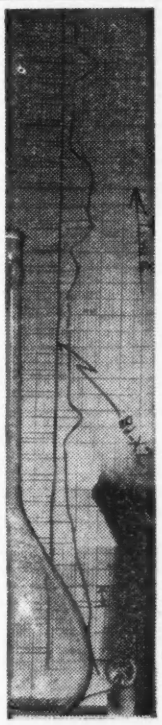

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Aliphatic Organics

volume is not large in relation to the overall market, demand from these accounts has shown a sound seasonal improvement in recent weeks. Cosmetic manufacturers have accounted for a good quantity of material as they have been building stocks of finished products for the holiday season just ahead.

Large captive requirements for ethanol in the production of acetaldehyde and acetic acid have remained steady.

Segments of the market have been hurt by inroads of the steel strike. However, volume of ethanol used by the automotive industry is not as large as it used to be, due to changes in surface coatings formulations, it is reported.

Glycerine—Most trade sources report having moved good quantities of glycerine during November. The normal slowdown in the market is expected for this month as consumers attempt to keep inventories as low as possible at the year's end.

Normal buying patterns have been resumed after the flurry of hedge buying which took place prior to the fourth quarter price advance.

Demand from alkyd resins producers has held up remarkably well considering the severe shortage of phthalic anhydride.

Crude glycerine market remains largely dormant. Offerings of import material remain light and at prices out of reach of buyers in this mraket.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses continued steady. Normal demand for this time of year is reported by Department of Agriculture. Requirements were moderate in the Gulf and Midwest and slow on the East Coast. Prices were unchanged at all leading distribution points.

Low night temperatures in the Louisiana sugar cane producing area did not damage cane in the fields beyond that caused by earlier freezes. Cane harvest is mostly completed with several cane grinding plants reported to have closed the season's operations. Most of the cane grinding plants are expected to finish operations by December 20.

Citrus molasses is selling in a wide range. The bottom of the price range represents old-crop supplies which some processors are anxious to move in order to make way for new-crop storage.

Cuban estimate of blackstrap molasses produced in that country during 1959 is 306.6 million gallons, compared with 230.7 million in 1958.

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Petroleum Derivatives

In an otherwise quiet market, the big news is the announcment last week by one petroleum producer that the price of benzene would be 34 cents a gallon effective January 1. At press time it is reported that at least two other producers have gone along with the price increase. It is the opinion of one producer that the increase is more in the line of a price restoring, since the price reduction of last July of 5 cents a gallon did not reflect the true market picture. By this reasoning the additional 3 cents a gallon is necessary to return the market to its proper balance of supply and demand. In any event the new price is likely to be standard throughout the industry in a few weeks.

Cokeoven operators seem to be sitting tight. But it is felt that while eager to adopt the new price they are reluctant because of the negotiations with the union. On the other hand, some observers felt that they will quickly announce the new price to be in line with their petroleum competitors.

Elsewhere the market was routine. The aliphatic solvents are quiet. Mineral spirits and cleaners naphtha are moving well. Hexane demand is up while VM&P naphtha is routine. Paraffin demand is well sustained.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see page 10

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—One large Eastern producer of petroleum benzene announced last week that the new price of benzene will be 34 cents a gallon effective January 1. There is a report that at least two other producers have adopted the new price. The general feeling is that the other producers will quickly take up the slack by following up with price announcements of their own.

Some observers hold that the steel companies will sit tight until their negotiations with the union has been completed. Others feel that the steel operators will lose no time in bringing their price for benzene in line with their petroleum competitors.

The price increase is viewed in some quarters as being academic in light of the high spot prices benzene continues to command. The tight supply problem will be around for some time, with estimates of shortages ranging into the first six months of next year.

The principal immediate effect of the increase will be felt in relation to spot benzene where the already high price might possibly be nudged even higher. In line with this, there is one report that one shipment of import benzene was sold on spot last week for 41¾ cents a gallon.

Toluene—The long supply position of toluene that has been growing over the last few weeks is beginning to be a matter for some concern among some producers The shortage of steel is given as one reason for the build up of stocks but it is still felt that sales are not what they should be for this time of the year.

Xylene—The fall off in demand for xylene has been largely caused by the cutbacks in production of the metal fabricators. With their steel stocks depleted it will be some time before shipments from the steel mills can build up stocks to operating levels. Until then, no improvement in the xylene supply picture is anticipated.

Aliphatic Solvents

Cleaners Naphtha—With the end of seasonal demand, activity in this market is no more than routine. Prices are unchanged and supplies abundant.

Hexane—Demand for hexane is well sustained due to an increase in vegetable oil operations. Diluent uses have suffered somewhat because of cutbacks in industrial lacquer finishing but should pick up as operations return to pre-strike levels.

Mineral Spirits—The overall decrease in solvent demand caused by the steel shortage has not adversely affected the demand for mineral spirits. The odorless and regular mineral spirits are moving well. Stoddard solvent demand is well sustained. It is the opinion of some producers that with a slowdown in housing, the paint trade will feel the pinch later next year.

LPG's

Total production of LP gas for the period November 1-15 was 332,595,000 gallons. This compared to the 1958 figure of 294,278,000. Output of LR gas for the last two weeks in November was 106,651,000 gallons, an increase from the reported amount of last year which was 100,543,000 gallons, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Total inventories of LP gas (at plants, terminals and underground) for the period ending November 15 was placed at 1,037,625,000 gallons. Stocks of LR gas at refineries was reported by the API as 117,115,000 gallons for the same period.

Butane—According to the API, production of this gas for the period November 1-15 showed an increase from the corresponding period last year. LP output was 78,411,000 gallons for the first two weeks in November while the refinery production was 67,614,000 for the same period.

Propane—LP production of this gas between November 1-15 of this year was reported by the API as totaling 166,423,000 gallons, as against the 156,177,000 gallons produced during the previous period last year.

Miscellaneous

The API estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended November 20 was 6,934,575 barrels.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 8,017,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 28,816,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,213,000 barrels of kerosene; 12,561,000 of distillate fuel oil and 6,735,000 of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage 177,260,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 31,970,000 of kerosene; 174,571,000 of distillale fuel oil and 56,292,000 of residual fuel oil on November 20, 1959.

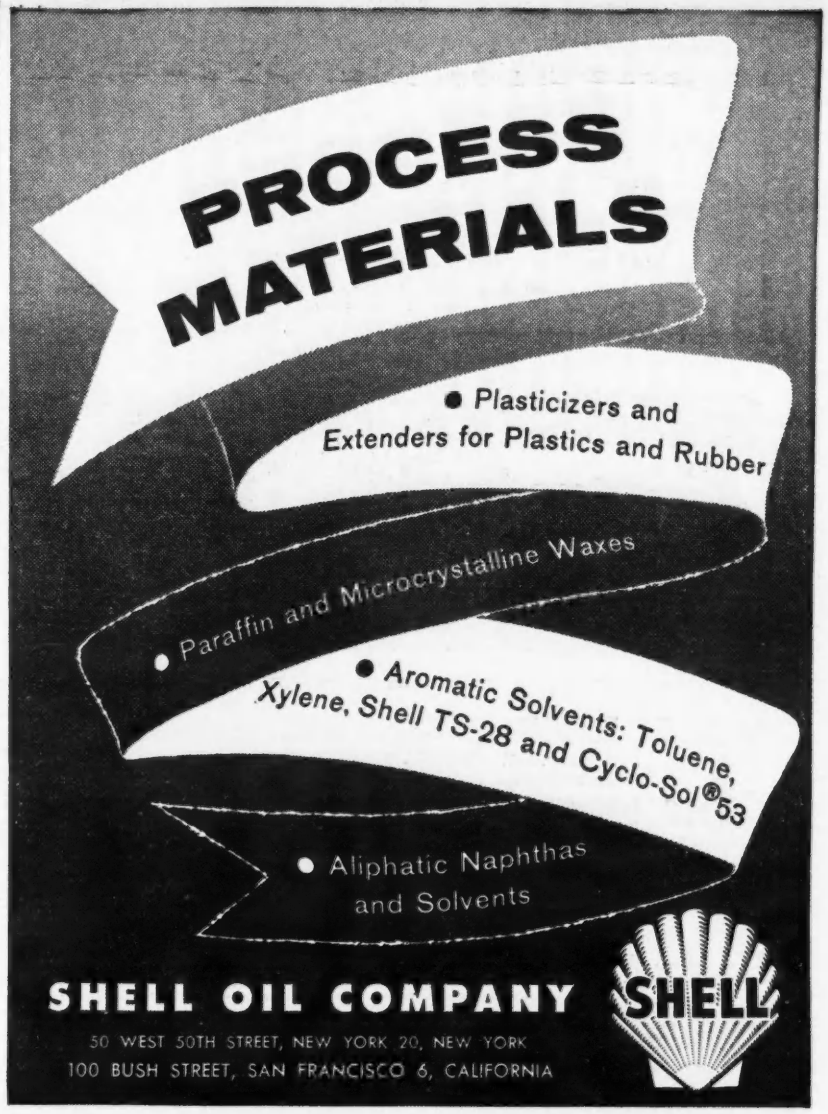
According to the Bureau of Mines, current reports of the industry for the week ended November 20, 1959, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,935,000 barrels, an increase of 59,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills, of 8,017,000 barrels were 125,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 137,000 barrels above the week ended November 21, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,130,000 barrels daily, compared with 961,000 barrels in the preceding week.

For the four-week period ending November 20, crude oil production averaged 6,899,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills average 7,770,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,008,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 21 totaled 252,473,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 253,948,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,475,000 barrels comprising an increase of 507,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,982,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE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Coatings Materials

Prices continued in a steady vein in the coatings materials market last week. The general undertone of the market was firm with advances the greater part of recent fluctuations. Recently boosted in price were all grades of cadmium, leaded zinc oxide prices, chrome orange and yellow listings, zinc dust and cupric and cuprous copper oxide. Continuing scarcity of naphthalene continues to plague the phthalic anhydride market which in turn continues to hold back various items in the coatings market. It was generally felt that it would be well into January before things are back to normal. There is still anxiety, however, with the still undecided steel picture.

Titanium dioxide has been in good supply and demand has been good as well. Production of the material has been growing steadily, month by month. Aluminum pigments have been holding their own as well.

Price reduction was noted in the Argentine casein market last week as a result of a letdown in the heavy demand from European markets. Future of this market is somewhat indefinite as it is not known if European markets will keep up their heavy demand and the size of production will not be known until April.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
103.03	103.03	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices see Page 10

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for September and list August figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	August*	September
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	18,236,957	20,247,773
Laminating resins	6,694,128	7,151,065
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,427,203	2,271,694
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	3,168,173	3,713,943
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	5,597,488	6,360,122
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	98,765,712	98,924,038
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	22,788,382	23,162,245
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	6,650,537	6,670,870
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	354,688	709,924
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	704,345	576,623
Rosin modification for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,084,702	951,265
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,015,247	1,116,097
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,234,754	2,052,871
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,271,707	3,629,266
All other modifications.	3,821,262	4,669,541
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,798,208	23,062,745
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin:		
Material including silicone resins	20,684,551	22,779,507

* Revised.

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—A report put out by the Bureau of Census on United States production of inorganic chemicals lists production of chrome oxide green, C.P., at 420 short tons in September, 450 in August, and 566 short tons in September, 1958. Stocks at producing plants in September totaled 394 short tons and in August, 310.

Production figures of chrome yellow and orange, C.P., came to 2,237 short tons in September, 1,996 the previous month, and 1,894 in August of last year. Stocks at producing plants in September were tallied at 2,419 short tons and 2,348 in August.

Total output in September of molybdate chrome orange, C.P., was 592 short tons as compared with 653 in August and 547 in September of 1958. Stocks at producing plants in September amounted to 646 short tons and in the previous month, 740.

Titanium Dioxide—Demand has been good and prices steady in this market, sources reported. This has been and will continue to be a rapidly expanding market. Reasons for the expansion have been growth in industries which use titanium dioxide and its own excellent properties. The largest user of the material is the paint industry with paper second.

Production of titanium dioxide, composite and pure, in September came to 41,224 short tons as against 40,321 short tons in August and 39,623 in September of last year. So states a report on United States production of inorganic chemicals put out by the Bureau of Census. As yet, however, no figures on stocks at producing plants for September and August of this year are available.

Earth Colors—There has been the usual seasonal decline in demand for earth colors, but it has been no greater than in past years. This appears to be the general feeling in the market. Thus, it would seem that the steel strike was not adversely felt in this market. Several producers said that business had been somewhat slacker as buyers had been holding back. But throughout the industry it is said to have been a good year.

In the competition between synthetic and natural earth colors, sources agreed that synthetics had been gaining over natural colors, but said that both types are needed in the market. Sienna pigments were described as moving well with anxiety over a shortage in shipping containers removed.

Prices of red iron oxide, Persian Gulf grade, was 8¾c., domestic pure at 14¼c., natural, 75 to 85 percent ferric oxide, 6¼c., and Spanish red at 5¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots.

Iron oxide, metallic brown, held a price of 5¼c. while pure brown iron oxide was steady at 14¼c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

According to a report put out by the United States Tariff Commission on production of organic chemicals and plastics materials during August and September of this year, production of dibutyl phthalate was tallied at 1,005,731 pounds in August and 685,399 in September.

Production figures for dicotyl phthalates, including di-n-octyl, di-isooctyl, di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates and mixtures came to 10,936,341 pounds in August and 14,243,382 pounds in September.

Output figures for August and the following month, September, for tricresyl phosphate were 2,204,513 and 2,717,627 pounds respectively.

Natural Resins

Gums—Prices in effect since the end of the summer were still holding true last week, sources agreed. These listings are expected to remain steady for the balance of the year. Congo Copal gum, No. 1, was th same at 25c. to 26c., No. 2 at 22c. to 24c., and No. 3 at 16½c. to 19c. Pontianak gum was listed at 26c. for chips and 27c. to 40c. per pound for nubs.

Shellac—Price levels in this market as well were unchanged last week. Indian market continued to run smoothly with prices at floor levels. Spot market was quiet and steady. Shellac imports declined in October to 13,614 bags from 16,461 bags for the previous month and 14,060 bags in October of last year. It was predicted that listings of all grades of shellac would remain the same for the remainder of the year.

Orange shellac, lemon No. 1 grade continued at 37c. to 39c., No. 2 was steady at 34c. to 37c. as was orange superfine shellac at 32c. to 34c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Casein—This market appeared to be easing last week. Slowdown in demand from European markets was the reason

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

given for the letdown. Casein is now offered from the Argentine for December and January shipment at a price range of 21c. to 21¼c. per pound.

According to sources here, production in the Argentine, which goes on during the months of November, December and January has been excellent so far. Soil conditions are said to be good, and if the weather stays favorable, record production is expected. One estimate of the size of production for the three months is 14,000 tons.

It remains to be seen whether European demand will be resumed with as much fervor as has been noted during the past year. Poor production in Europe sent these markets running to the Argentine for more casein than had been previously desired. If European markets do not look to the Argentine for more supplies before their own production starts in late March and if their production is good prices of casein will be on the downward move.

Naval Stores

Gum naval stores production during the first seven months of the crop year was 13 percent less than for the same period a year earlier, according to the Crop Reporting Board. During October, 9,230 barrels of gum turpentine and 29,610 drums of gum rosin were produced. Wood turpentine production was 3,500 barrels more than for September. Total rosin output was down 2,600 drums from the previous month. Tall oil production decreased by the same amount, with an increase in steam distilled offsetting the decrease in gum production. Stocks of turpentine were 5,150 barrels higher than on September 30. Rosin stocks continued to decline and on October 31 amounted to 358,260 drums, the lowest level in more than ten years.

Pine Gum—For the week ended November 21 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $28.10 as compared with $28.30 the previous week and $23.30 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants totaled 14,095 as against the previous week's 14,108 and 18,200 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 8.17 gallons of turpentine and 297.5 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 2; WG, 4; N, 43; M, 38; and K and below, 13.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov. 27	Mon. Nov. 30	Tues. Dec. 1	Wed. Dec. 2	Thurs. Dec. 3
Drums—					
N	...	...	$10.25	...	...
WG	$10.56§	...	10.49§	$10.15	$10.21
WW	11.00	...	11.21§	...	...
Bags—					
M	...	...	11.20	...	...
WG	...	...	11.30	...	...
WW	...	...	11.40	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended November 3)—M, $9.40; K or better, $9.44§; K or better, $9.65; WG, $10.40

Sales, USDA

2,297* 2,797* 7,600* 4,795* 2,086*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $12.50; WG, $12.25; N, $11.50; KM, $11.40

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.53	...	...	...
Sales	...	6,000¶	...	...	...

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Aluminum Controls

—*Continued from page 4*

the former DMS regulations 1 and 2 which covered production and construction respectively.

Producers of steel, copper, aluminum, and nickel alloys, the "controlled materials," are required under the regulation to accept properly identified top priority orders for which the use of the symbol "DX" has been authorized, without regard to lead times, unless it is impracticable to do so. Such orders must also be accepted by producers without regard to the set-asides for defense programs.

Under the regulation, allotments of controlled materials will be made only by defense agencies to prime contractors in connection with defense, atomic energy, and space programs. No allotments will be made to any subcontractors, thus substantially reducing the paper work for a large number of subcontractors who will no longer have to submit applications for allotments nor keep allotment records.

All producers of "Class A" products and all producers of "Class B" products will use their customers' or other authorized ratings and symbols to obtain production materials. "Class A" products generally speaking are military end items or specialized components, including construction. "Class B" products generally speaking are civilian type end-products or components of general use.

Research Experts Needed

—*Continued from page 7*

association. Chester M. Brown, president of Allied Chemical Corporation, was re-elected second vice-president.

Norman C. Babcock, vice-president of Union Carbide Olefins Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, was elected treasurer of SOCMA for 1960. Elected for three-year terms on the association's board of governors were:

Robert M. Aude, vice-president and general manager of Heyden Chemical Division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, and Arthur P. Kroeger, assistant general manager of the organic chemical division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer and Dr. August Merz, past president of SOCMA, were re-elected honorary members of the board for one-year terms.

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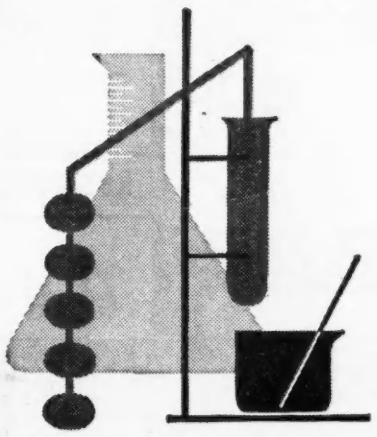

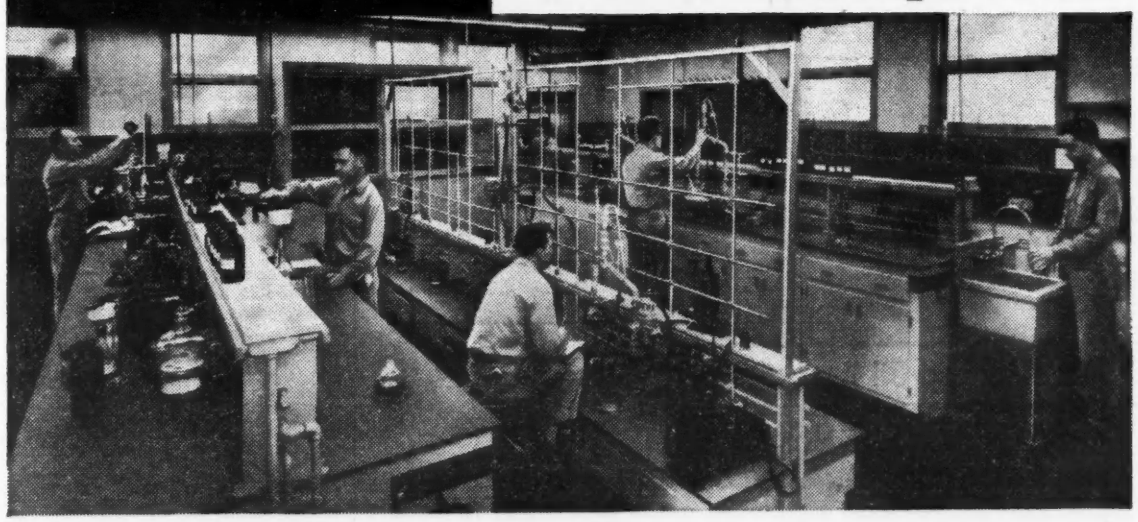

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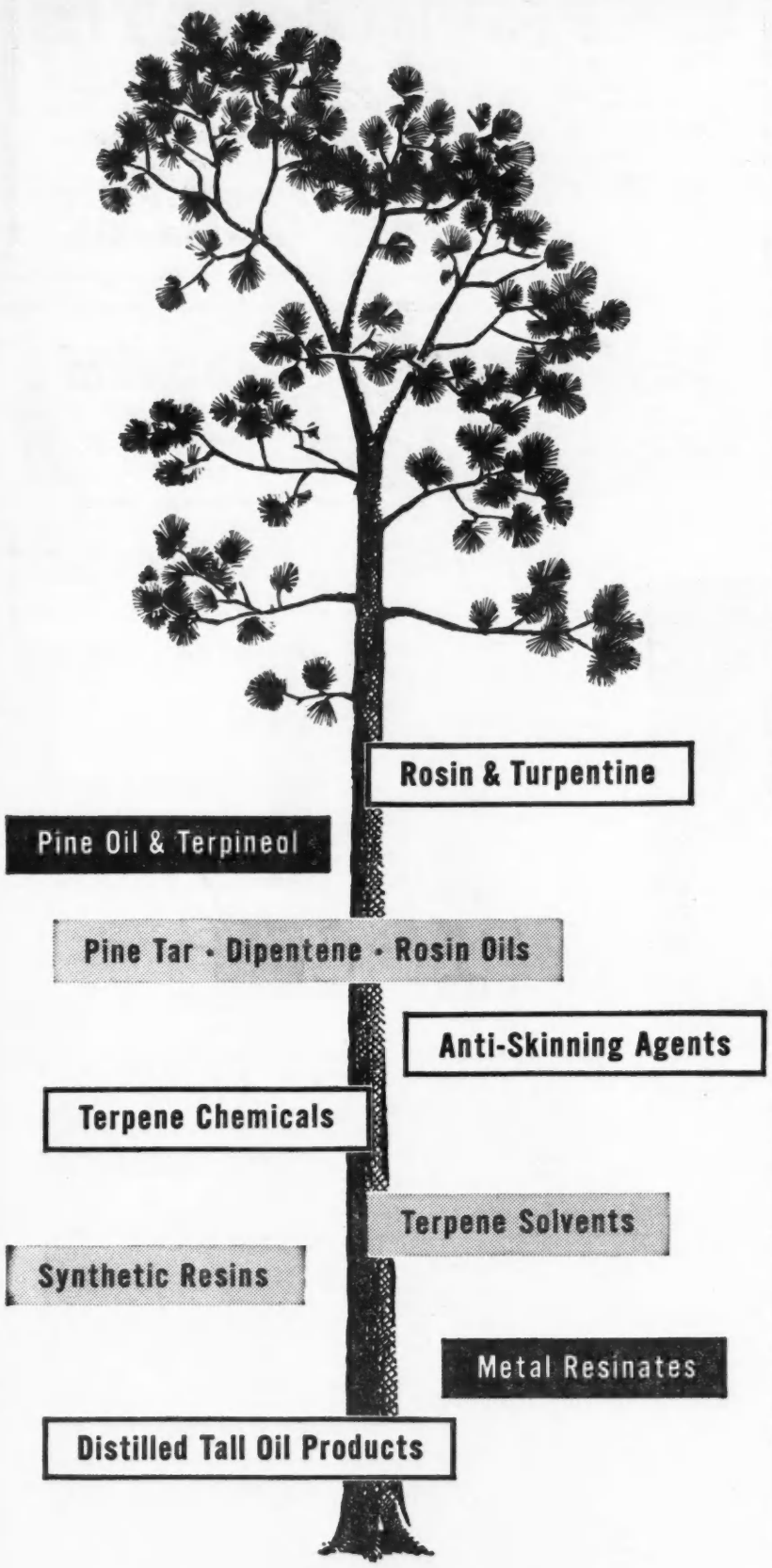

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Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 45*

aration of one-step polyether urethane foam, **"Niax" Catalyst D-22** is used in combination with tertiary amines, **"Silicone Oil XL-520,"** water, and toluene diisocyanate.

Fatty Acid Derivatives

Two higher molecular weight primary amines and their acetic acid salts are now being produced by Hercules Powder Company by their Naval Stores Department. **"Delamin P"** is the trade name for the technical grade of the two new amines, and **"Delamin PD"** is the one containing the highest percentage of primary amine.

Hercules says that they are derived from eighteen-carbon fatty acids of tall oil origin. Also, they are said to be high in oleylamine and stearylamine, together with a small amount of linoleylamine, and the only difference between the aliphatic straight chain amines present in **"Delamin"** products is one of unsaturation.

Hercules goes on to say that for most practical purposes, fatty acid amines, such as **"Delamin P** and **PD,"** are insoluble in water, but soluble in most organic solvents, including hydrocarbons (aliphatic, aromatic, terpene), alcohols, ketones, ethers and halogenated solvents. Both have two chemically reactive centers, namely, the amine group, NH_2, and the unsaturated centers in oleylamine and linolyelamine. According to Hercules, the NH_2 group is the most important since it undergoes the various types of reactions commonly associated with most primary aliphatic amines.

Armour Chemical Division of Armour & Company has on the market the **"Armacs"** which are the acetic acid salts of their fatty amines. These contain an alkyl group derived from fatty acids ranging in chain length from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, which may be saturated or unsaturated. Also, Armour says that the **"Armacs"** are unique in that being cationic they are able to be adsorbed onto both metallic and nonmetallic surfaces from liquid systems.

According to Armour, **"Armac T"** has a flash point of 335° F. and a fire point of 405° F., while other members of the series will have similar flash and fire points within a few degrees. Concerning heat conversion, the **"Armacs"** are said to be converted to substituted amides on heating with the rate of conversion depending on temperature and time.

Armour goes on to say that the **"Armacs"** find application in many fields. **"Armac T"** and **"Armac C"** have been proved good antistatic agents on many metallic surfaces such as radio and TV cabinets, polystyrene, polyvinyl and acrylic resin surfaces. **"Armac C"** is also said to be an efficient bactericide and algaecide and in pipeline corrosion control. Armour says that other **"Armacs"** are used in mineral flotation and pigment dispersions. Largest use of **"Armacs"** is as cationic emulsifiers.

Polyethylene Scramble

—*Continued from page 3*

Gulf indicates that it will be capable of making "oriented polyolefins."

What this means is the different hydrocarbons can be fed into the installation to achieve different polymers. For instance, propylene can be fed in to make polypropylene, butylenes can be fed in for polymers as well.

Apparently possibilities exist for manufacture of copolymers also. It's thought feasible, to make ethylene-propylene copolymers somewhat like Montecatini's ethylene-propylene elastomer for tires. Goodrich-Gulf can't talk about this one, though.

The company developed its process for linear polyolefins through four years of pilot plant operation. The new plant will be built adjacent to Goodrich-Gulf's Port Neches, Tex., synthetic rubber facilities and is slated for completion in late 1960.

SunOlin Joins Ranks

—*Continued from page 3*

around for a supply of ethylene. Shell owns some land in New Jersey and rumors have been flying as to what use they might put it to. Best guess: polyethylene.

Dry gas from Sun Oil's Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery will be used for the production of SunOlin's ethylene. The SunOlin plant in Delaware is adjacent to Sun Oil's refinery.

SunOlin's ethylene will complement Sun Oil's recently announced propylene production, and thus will make it the only source for both these high-purity olefins on the East Coast.

SunOlin is now negotiating with contractors and engineers and cannot say definitely when it will start building the ethylene plant.

The company last year started construction on an $8 million urea plant at North Claymont. It is due to be completed early next year.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active demand for crude coconut oil last week caused the market to rally and prices registered a sharp advance—⅝ cent per pound on the Pacific coast. Sales were active totaling 2,000 tons for December shipment and took place on a scale upwards. Offers for shipment became scarcer. Copra also was firmer, advancing $7.50 per ton. Soybean, cottonseed and corn oils were steadier, while peanut oil was weak and nominal. Interest in olive oil for prompt shipment lagged, due to cheaper new crop oil available in January.

Slow demand for tallow and greases weakened the market and trading took place at ⅛ cent lower for most grades. Domestic inquiry was quiet, while export business was slight.

Among industrial oils, imported castor oil was the firmest due to the sharp advance in Indian oil for shipment and lack of offers from Brazil. This strengthened the local market and quotations were raised ¼ cent to ½ cent per pound depending upon seller. Tung oil was fairly steady for immediate delivery, while late December was easier and available at ¼ cent lower. Linseed oil was quiet and quite steady, despite lower flaxseed market. Interest in oiticica was better, with trading confined to actual needs. Refined fish oils continued firm at current quotations. Crude menhaden oil was inactive, but well held at unchanged prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Candelilla wax, refd., 1c. per lb.
Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, crude, 2c. to 3c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 1/10c. per lb.
Refd., 1/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 5, 1958
122.39	122.67	122.58	115.00

For Current Prices see Page 10

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Owing to the lack of offers for shipment from Brazil, coupled with higher cost of Indian oil for shipment was reflected locally. No. 1 Brazilian was raised to 17 ¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with 18c. asked in some quarters. Domestic grades were steady and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	220,800	2,000,000
Previous week		2,252,000
Corresponding week, 1958	1,339,400	1,100,000
Total last year	24,569,300	90,772,000
Corresponding period, 1958	18,136,500	67,185,000

Coconut— Active demand stiffened this market and prices advanced sharply—⅝c. per pound. Sales were reported totaling 2,000 tons of crude for December shipment on a scale upward. The New York market was steadier and quoted at 18¼c. tankcars for prompt delivery, with bulk oil raised to 18c. per pound, following sales at 17⅜c.

Corn—Buying interest was light. Crude was firmer and sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was higher at 14.98c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was quite active on the New York Produce Exchange last week. The market backed and filled, but closed steady and registered moderate gains for most deliveries. December tenders increased to 189 contracts and were stopped. Speculative sentiment was bullish while trade interests continued bearish based on slow demand and liberal supplies. Cash markets were steady, with crude firmer, advancing an ⅛c. per pound. Refined salad was raised to 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in October totaled 2,361 tankcars compared with 1,958 in September and 2,042 October last year, bringing the three month total to 5,902 tankcars against 5,067 for the same period last year. Visible supply at end of October was estimated at 15,228 tankcars against 11,198, a year ago.

Cottonseed Crush: October

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during October and September, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	October	September
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	1,832,200	1,123,100
Crushed or used	782,200	501,100
Stocks at mills	1,937,500	887,500

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	263,000,000	163,400,000
Stocks at mills	68,000,000	33,900,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	361,800	228,900
Stocks at mills	110,800	97,000

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	172,000	112,200
Stocks at mills	66,800	43,100

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 4, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Dec.	189	11.06	10.65	11.03@11.08
March	300	11.37	11.08	11.36S
May	410	11.56	11.35	11.53@11.56
July	358	11.65	11.42	11.63S
Sept.	42	11.57	11.38	11.48@11.50
Oct.	40	11.47	11.20	11.37@11.40
Dec. (1960)	2	11.39	11.28	11.35@11.40
May (1961)	1	11.35	11.35	11.30@11.35

Total sales and switches, 1,342 contracts.

Linseed—Despite lower flaxseed, oil prices were maintained at unchanged levels. Buying interest lagged. Demand for delivery against contracts was moderate and up to seasonal volume. Raw oil was held at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, December-February delivery; 14.7c., March-May; 14.9c., June-July, same basis. Lower freight rates from Minneapolis to New York resulted in the lowering of the tankcar exwarehouse, New York, price to 15.61c. per pound. Freight rates from Minneapolis to New York were reduced from 1.44c. to 1.11c. per pound.

Peanut—Crude was unchanged and sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was offered at 16¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and shadable on firm bids.

Peanut crush for oil and meal during October amounted to 14.4 million pounds compared with 13.7 million in September and 21.1 million, October 1958.

Soybean—Crude was irregular, but closed steadier, with stronger soybeans. Trading in crude was slow. Tankcars were held at 7⅞c. per pound, Decatur, for prompt shipment. Refined salad was firmer and quoted at 9.90c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 4, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Dec.	10	7.71	7.65	7.95 Nom.
March	3	8.09	8.09	8.23@8.26
July	6	8.34	8.26	8.41@8.44

Total sales and switches, 19 contracts.

Crude soybean oil disappearance in October was indicated at 6,275 tankcars against 5,578 in September and 6,234, October 1958. Visible supply at the end

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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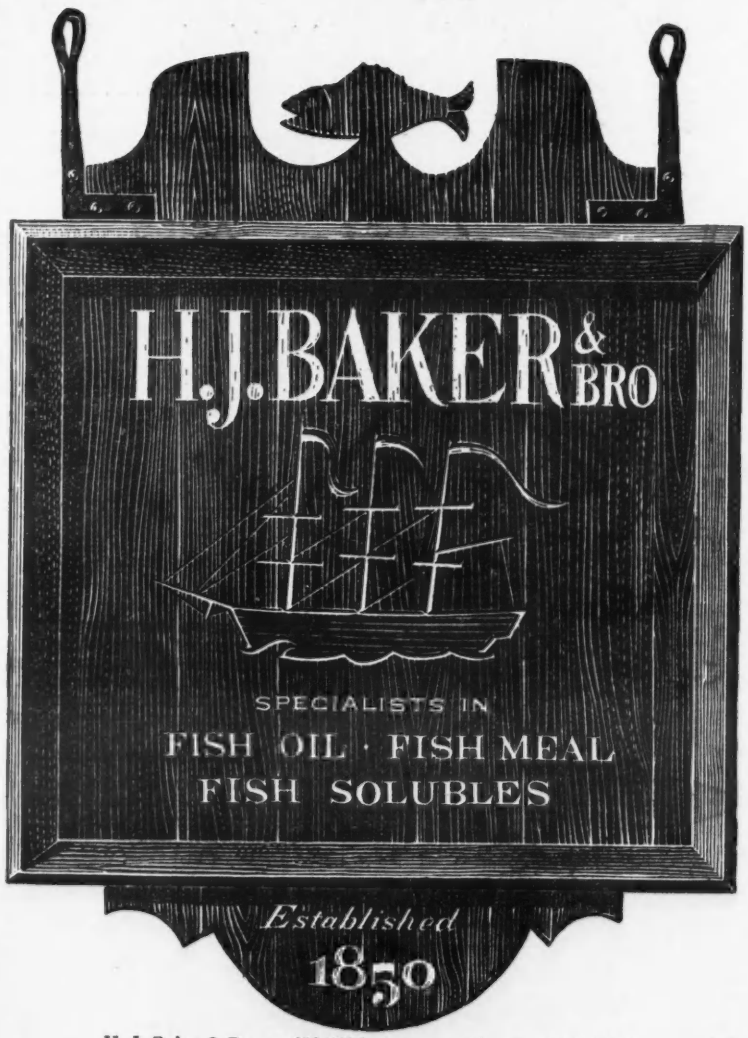

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

of October was placed at 16,963 tankcars compared with 19,776, a year ago.

Tung—Spot oil was sold at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, while late December was easier and available at ¼c. less. Trading was light, chiefly for immediate delivery. Drums were unchanged ranging from 22¾c.-24½c., spot, as to quantity.

Soybean Crush: October

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during October and September, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	October	September
	Tons	
Receipts at mills ..	2,677,500	1,072,400
Crushed or used ...	1,060,200	823,800
Stocks at mills	2,367,800	750,500

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	391,200,000	296,900,000
Stocks at mills	95,200,000	80,000,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	822,500	647,200
Stocks at mills	76,800	58,500

Miscellaneous

Coca Butter—Demand was light, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were easier, ranging from 63c.-68c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Market was firmer following sales on the basis of $222.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. December shipment was advanced $227.50, same basis.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was quiet and slightly lower. Prices were easy and off ⅛c. Yellow grease was sold at 047⁄8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white was nominal at 6⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was confined to actual needs. Cash lard was slightly higher and quoted at 8c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—An easier tone prevailed with trading ⅛c. lower. Bleachable fancy was sold at 06⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was quoted at 5⅞c.; special, 5⅜c. and No. 1, 4⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was quiet, but steady at 8¾c. to 8⅞c., same basis. Export business was light and spotty. Guaranteed fancy was lower at 7⅞c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 6¾c., bulk, f.o.b.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Activity in this market centered around continued heavy rate of shipping directions while new sales were confined to small lots for nearby needs. Plans for additional curtailment in flaxseed crushing operations contributed to market tightness. Prices were unchanged, extracted meal, 34 percent protein, at $73 per bushel Minneapolis for December shipment and $75 for January-March. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, remained at $78.50, trading dull.

Soybean Meal—Demand diminished in this market although moderate quantities were sold for nearby needs. Production was at a heavy rate but continued dissatisfaction with margins brought plans for some curtailment. Supplies were not burdensome, generally well absorbed as prices drifted lower. Unrestricted meal dropped $1.50 and similar declines were posted in most areas. Meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $57 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Firm tone continued to feature the carnauba wax market last week, despite the settlement of the pending longshoremen's strike, which has been a bullish factor in the market of late. Recent heavy business for prompt shipment from Brazil has cleared that market of old crop wax and offers were practically nil and strong. This was reflected locally and prices were maintained at recent advances. No. 3 Ceara crude was maintained at 78c.-80c. per pound on spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. higher. No. 1, yellow Ceara was unchanged at $1.14-$1.18 per pound, spot, according to seller and quantity, with Parnahyba, $1.16-$1.18, same basis in candelilla.

Tight supply situation continued on spot and Mexico. Shipments were not expected to be made until the latter part of January due to government employes vacation during the first two weeks of the New Year. The spot market was merely nominal for crude ranging from 55c.-58c. per pound, as to seller and quantity. The refined grade was higher at 61c.-62c. per pound, as to quantity.

Ouricury wax was firmer for shipment and light crude stocks here were higher at 65c.-67c. per pound, as to seller. Refined was unchanged at 73c.-75c., depending upon quantity.

Weed Society Convention Books International Experts

The Weed Society of America has booked weed-control authorities from three countries to deliver featured addresses at its biennial meeting, scheduled to be held February 22 to 25 at the Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Colo.

"Weed Control Research in England" will be discussed by Dr. E. K. Woodford, Department of Agriculture, Oxford, England; Other papers to be given will include: "The Role of Chemical Research in Weed Control Practices," by Dr. Hans Gysin, Geigy Chemical Corporation, Basle, Switzerland, and "Weed Control Research —Past, Present, Future" by Dr. A. S. Crafts, WSA president.

Int'l Flavors Appoints Trip To New European Position

International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc., New York, has taken a further step in the development of its international operations with the appointment of F. H. P. Trip as deputy manager of European operations. Mr. Trip has also been named a vice-president of the company.

With headquarters in Zaandam, Holland, Mr. Trip will be responsible for production and sales of flavor and fragrance materials in the European area, which also includes England, Africa and part of Asia. The company has eleven manufacturing and distribution units in the area.

Chemical Self-Sufficiency

—Continued from page 7

superphosphate and DDT. Many drugs and pharmaceuticals also had significant production gains, particularly penicillin, isonicotinic acid hydramide, and other synthetic drugs.

Official production indexes, BDSA reports, showed an average of 205.3 for chemicals in 1958 against 139.4 for general industries (1951 equals 100). The chemical industry's rate of increase in 1957-58 was nearly 12 times that in all industries, BDSA goes on to note.

India's phosphatic fertilizer industry is entirely dependent on imported raw materials. As a result, it was hit hard by the restrictive policy that prevailed in 1958.

Imports Being Encouraged

To bring fertilizer availability into line with needs, the government of India has taken steps to encourage imports of phosphate and sulfur, and has granted four licenses to increase phosphate fertilizer output to 600,000 tons. Plans are also under way to increase nitrogenous fertilizer production to 382,000 tons.

Production of plastics materials in India lagged far behind requirements in 1958. Against total estimated demand of 11,800 tons of various materials, domestic production supplied 3,379 tons and imports 4,270 tons.

A urea-formaldehyde plant with an annual capacity of 500 tons began production in 1958, the agency reports. For the time being it will use imported raw materials. A 1.2-million-pound capacity polystyrene plant has been installed by a domestic firm in collaboration with US interests to manufacture high-impact sheeting.

Rubber Chemicals Unit

—Continued from page 5

veloped by U. S. Rubber's Naugatuck Chemical Division, are already being shipped from the Italian plant to consumers. Scheduled for early start-up is production of "Polygard," another Naugatuck chemical.

"B-L-E" is an anti-oxidant designed to increase the service life of rubber products by combating aging effects of heat and oxygen. "Polygard," a mixture of alkylated phenyl phosphites, is used to maintain uniformity of physical characteristics during production and processing.

These two initial products will be followed by a complete line of antioxidants, accelerators and specialty chemicals to feed the continent's synthetic rubber industry which, as rubber men like to say, is heading into the stretch.

Thiokol to Be Neighbor Of a New Missile Plant

The air force has decided to build a missile-engine plant at Brigham City, Utah, and its neighbor will be a Thiokol Chemical Corporation facility already established there. The plant will manufacture the first stage of the Minuteman missile engine, on which Thiokol is doing research.

Rumors persist in trade circles that the Air Force is considering selection of a single company to research all three stages of the Minuteman. If there's any truth to the rumor, the Air Force's move bodes well for Thiokol.

But air force officials say they have no present plans to change contract arrangements for the second and third stages of the missile.

Under these arrangements, Thiokol alone is working on the first stage, Thiokol and Aerojet-General Corporation (a General Tire & Rubber Company subsidiary) are working independently of each other on the second stage, while Aerojet holds the principal contract for the third stage, with limited work being done by Thiokol and Mercules Powder Company.

Lithium in Rockets?

—*Continued from page 5*

dition, has been named a vice-president of the parent company. Dr. Joseph Irgon, an authority in the field of rocket propellants, will continue as vice-president of the division.

The new acquisition, Lithium Corporation says, will provide it with research and production know-how in the design and engineering of missiles, rockets and advanced-aircraft systems.

Lithium chemicals are still being considered for a significant role in rocket propellant systems, Lithium Corporation says. The company notes further that lithium alloys are already being used in skin surfaces of certain advanced military aircraft.

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 37*

Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb.	.15⅝	—
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.15⅞	—
leaded, 50% bgs. c.l., same basis lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb.	.16⅝	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.17¼	—
red seal, ogs. c.l. same basis, lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.16¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb.	.18¾	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb.	.19¼	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb.	.45	.46
NF, powd., dms lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP. ctns., c.l., lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l. lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms. lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb.	3.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb.	.26	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb.	.32	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.06½	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln. 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.48½	
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.62½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.37½	—

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2—Louisville 8' x 50' S.S. Rotary Dryers.

1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Nash H10 Hytor Vacuum Pump, 1500 cfm.

1—Buflovak Monel Evaporator 550 sq. ft.

3—Struthers Wells 2000 gals. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—Pfaudler 1000 gal. glass lined jacketed, agitated Reactor.

1—#5 Mikro Atomizer, S.S.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Stokes R4 Preform Press.

2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.

1—National 8' x 80', 304 S.S. Apron Conveyor Dryer.

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1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.

1—Unused Pfaudler 200 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed agitated Reactor with 120 sq. ft. Condenser and packed column.

1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.

1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.

1—4000 gal. Haveg Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.

1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.

8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

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1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.

1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.

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1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.

2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

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1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.

1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.

2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.

2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.

1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.

1—Readco 200 gal. S.S. Jacketed, double arm.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP.

5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.

2—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-½ HP XP motors.

3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers; 225, 350 cu ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

8—Stokes DD2, DDS2, T, "R", RD-3, "F" Tablet Presses.

2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.

3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30" x 104", triple deck.

25—Chlorimet, Durimet, and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 6".

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Farmers Think Controls

—*Continued from page 4*

ducers, but has directly benefited consumers "through better preservation and more attractive and nutritious foods which are completely safe from every standpoint."

"Under present law, tolerances are permitted for certain chemicals which conceivably might cause cancer, he pointed out, while improper manufacture and use of other chemicals, for which tolerances have been established with good results, also might cause trouble. "The real point is that agriculture is unwilling to leave its economic fate in the hands of a government agency which apparently is concerned with the interests of consumers alone to the exclusion of the welfare of producers," he declared.

He suggested also that the testing program for chemicals used in food production and processing should be designed to protect not only consumers, but producers as well. Complete reliance on HEW or the chemical manufacturers for adequate testing "leaves much to be desired as far as producers are concerned, as well as consumers themselves," he added.

He recommended that USDA should greatly expand its research in the field of nutrition, with emphasis on measuring the human nutritional values of foods which have been treated with important chemicals with consideration for safe tolerances. As an added protection to both producers and consumers, he said a system of coding should be developed which would make possible identification and tracing of commodities "in which it was found that improper use of chemicals had been resorted to by either producers or processors."

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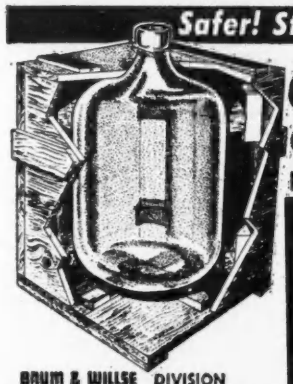

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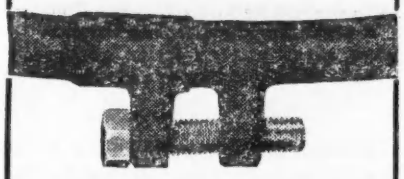

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● SEE LIST of ITEMS on Page 70

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1—Stokes "R" Single Punch Presses.
1—Stokes 43A Granulator w/motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Type 316 S.S. Sus. Centrifugal.
1—B.P. 4AN2 Jack. Mixer 1 Gal. w/Exp. Pf. Motor.
2—Vac. Shelf Dryers—Lab. & 6 Shelf.
1—Abbe "O" Rotary Cutter.
1—Simpson Lab. Mixer w/Motor.

Ask for your Copy of Bulletin A-44 listing many desirable items. We buy your surplus or will trade.

THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CO.
91-93 New Jersey R.R. Ave., Newark 5, N.J.
MArket 2-3103

MACHINERY — ANYONE?

1—Louisville 54" x 35' MONEL Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Machine.
1—Colton 2BT single punch Tablet Machine.
1—Robinsen 30" x 60" STAINLESS Gryro Sifter.
1—Tolhurst 30" STAINLESS Extractor, m.d.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer, m.d. Filter Presses, Dryers, Agitators, Vacuum Pumps, Hammer Mills, etc.

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CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT *(Bargains for Quick Sale)*

16—1020 Gals. Baker-Perkins Mixing Tumblers, Teflon Lined, direct Motoreducer Drives
8—1500 Gal. Vert. Jacketed Agitator Tanks, 75# Jacket press; with Motoreducer Drives
1—400 Gallon Struthers-Wells Reactor, S.S.
1—50 Gallon Pfaudler Reactor, Glass lined, Jacket 75# press
1—50 Gallon Pfaudler Open Glass Lined Jacketed Tank, 75# press.
1—Denver Thickener, Stainless Steel.
1—Dorr Oliver Filter, Stainless Steel.
1—Vogt Chiller
1—Proctor Schwartz Shelf Dryer, S.S. trays
1—2,600,000 BTU/H Heat Exchanger, all-steel New 1957.
1—Aero Turn Dust Collector.
1—#20 Charlotte Colloid Mill.
1—48"x34' Accumulator Tank—1300# Press., A.S.M.E.
1—Selas Gas Furnace (Ammonia Superheater).
1—300 Gal. Baker-Perkins Double-Arm Shredder.

ALSO:—Stainless Steel Column, Stainless Tanks, 5 H.P. American Crusher, NEW Stainless Jacketed Valves and welding fittings, Stainless Steel Pumps, Stainless Condenser, Ammonia Compressor and many other items.

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"OUTSTANDING VALUES"

2-Abbe 4' x 5' Buhrstone lined Pebble Mills. Comp w/Pebbles
1-Lehman 15-¾" x 39", 3-Roll Hi-Speed Mill. Comp w/Motor
4-Kinney Model DVD8-8-10 Vacuum Pumps. 5 HP 100 CFM
5-Patterson Unipower Agitator Drives. 1-2 and 5 HP
1-Louisville 54" x 30' Rotary Steam Tube Dryer. 21-5" tubes. 15 HP
2-Fitzpatrick Model K-8 Comminuting Machine. 20 HP 3600 RPM Mtr
1-Stedman 20-18 type A 2 stage Hammermill, 10" x 19" feed opening
3-Eimco 8' x 14' Rotary Cont. Vacuum Filters. Closed Steel drums

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123 Townsend St. San Francisco 7, California

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Real Estate — Machinery — Equipment
of the former
Euston Lead Division of
The Glidden Company
500 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AT 10 AM ON PREMISES

Inspection: Monday, Dec. 14 from 10 AM to 4 PM or by appointment

Real Estate:

Approx. 61,000 sq. ft. in a group of connected one, two, and four-story buildings; ample manufacturing and office space. The buildings are partially sprinklered and serviced by city utilities. The plant is located in the heart of Scranton.

Machinery:

3 Oliver Continuous Vacuum Filters, Proctor & Swartz Cake Dryer, 3 Finch and Stokes Rotary Dryers, Motor Driven Conveyors, Fork Lift Truck, Raymond Pulverizer Units, St. Regis Bag Packers, Spratt Waldron Flour Packers, Charles Ross Lead and Putty Chasers, French Burr Grinding Mills, Miscell. Factory Equipment and Fixtures, Office Equipment and Machines.

Write for Illustrated Circulars.

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & CO., Auctioneers
1808 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN STOCK

1—Patterson 6′ x 8′ porcelain pebble mill, 50 HP.

2—Patterson 8′ x 10′ buhrstone pebble mills.

1—Crosley 6′8″ x 7′ buhrstone pebble mill, 20 HP.

1—Porter 6′ x 5′ buhrstone pebble mill, 15 HP.

1—Abbe #2B 5′ x 6′ buhrstone pebble mill, 20 HP.

1—Kennedy 4′ x 8′ ball or rod mill, 50 HP.

1—2500 gal., T316 SS pressure tank, 70# WP, 7′ dia. x 7′ high, ¼″ shell & dished heads. Lightnin' 3 HP prop. agitator.

9—2600 gal. T316 SS vert. tanks, 7′ dia. x 8′ high, dished top, flat bottom, ¼″ shell, 5 HP Paddle agit. & int. coils—19# W.P.

1—J. H. Day 38 cu. ft. jktd. ribbon mixer, T316 SS.

1—Sprout-Waldron 325 cu. ft. ribbon mixer, UNUSED.

4—Stokes tablet presses, rotary or single punch: T, R, DDS-2, RD-4.

2—Kux #25 rotary tablet presses, 25 punch.

1—Baker Perkins #16-JYEM2, 150 gal., sigma blade jktd. mixer, 1953.

68—Baker Perkins #17-VII, 200 gal. sigma blade jktd. mixers.

2—96″ dia. Vulcan T316 SS bubble cap columns, 30 trays on 12″ centers, 272 caps per tray.

5—A.T.&M. 40″ T304 SS Suspended centrifugals, 40 HP motors. (Solid or perf. basket.)

1—Bird 40″ susp. cent., steel solid basket.

23—Sharples #AS-16 Super centrifugals, Inconel bowls & covers, 3 HP TEFC motors.

2—Buflovak 42″ x 120″ double drum dryers, ASME 125# drums.

5—Pfaudler & Glascote glass-lined reactors: 750, 500, 400, 300 gal.

1—1300 gal. T304 SS jacketed kettle, 5 HP XP agit.

2—4′ dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, pilot size, elec.

2—Mikro #3W pulverizers, UNUSED.

1—Niagara #510-28 filter, 510 sq. ft., T316 SS.

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. vertical leaf filter, T316 SS.

2—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 3′ face rotary vac. filter, precoat, T316 SS. ASME 30# pressure housing.

1—Oliver 5′3″ dia. x 8′ face rotary Vacuum filter—UNUSED. Steel construction.

75—T316 SS heat exchangers & condensers: 2000 sq. ft. down to 30 sq. ft.—All sizes.

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12 PAGE, ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET,
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Abbe 5′x6′ J'ktd. Ball Mill, chr. mang. steel.
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Day #4 Gearless 80 gal. Pony Mixer, 10 HP.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
BP Jktd. Mixer, 100 gal. w'k'g. cored arms.
Robinson 70 cu. ft. jktd. mixer with motor.
4 Mikro's-Bantam, #1SI, #2SI, #4 w/mtrs.

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SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4′ porc.
Disintegraters: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: Baker-Perkins size 17, 200 gal.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42″
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st., jktd.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4′ vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26″ rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porte, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20″ type 316 st. st.

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CENTRIFUGALS—12″, 30″, 40″ & 48″.
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4′ x 9′ Atmos. Drum Dryer. Also Rotary Dryers.
Buffalo Vac Drum Dryer 24″ x 20″
Devine 8 shelf Vac Dryer 38′ x 42″.
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FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6″ & 10″ Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6″ to 36″ Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30″ & 36″ dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6′ x 8′.
3 Roll, 9″ x 32″, 12″ x 30″, 16″ x 40″
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12″ x 36″ Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6′ dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes Rotary BB2, RD53 & RD3. Single punch to 3″.
TANKS—Stainless, GI, Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil, Conveyors.

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Sell us your idle or surplus EQUIPMENT for CASH or replacement units. For Tax "write offs" for a fresh new start in your production lines NOW is the time to clear the decks. The list below gives you an index of the items FMC will buy or sell. Let's TRADE.

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Agitators
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Caustic Equipment
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Coolers
Crushers
Crutchers
Crystallizers
Dryers
Evaporators
Expellers
Extruders
Fillers
Filter Presses
Grinders
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Heat Exchangers
Homogenizers
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Juice Extractors
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Kilns
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Mills
Mixers
Ovens
Pebble Mills
Pony Mixers
Pug Mills
Pulpers
Pulverizers
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Presses
Pressure Vessels
Reactors
Retorts
Roll Mills
Rubber Mills
Screens
Sifters
Slitters
Spray Dryers
Sterilizers
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1—Tolhurst center slung 40" rubber covered centrifuge, perforate basket, with motor.

1—Tolhurst SS 20" suspended type centrifuge perforate basket.

1—AT&M SS 18" suspended type centrifuge imperforate basket.

1—AT&M 48" SS suspended type centrifuge imperforate basket.

1—Baker Perkins Size 6, SS, 2¼ gal. double arm jacketed vacuum mixer, complete.

1—Baker Perkins Size 16 Type UUEM, 150 gal. double arm jacketed dispersion mixer with 100 HP motor.

1—Glen 340 qt. mixer.

12—Robinson SS horizontal ribbon blender, 255 cu. ft.

1—Patterson sigma blade SS jacketed vacuum mixer, 500 gal.

1—Sprout Waldron Model 501-D pelleter with SS contact parts.

2—Sturtevant #7 SS dust type rotary batch blenders, NEW.

1—Readco jacketed 1000# ribbon blender.

1—Pfaudler Series R 500 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Pfaudler Series ELL 500 gal. jacketed reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor with impeller type agitators and drives.

2—3000 gallon stainless steel vertical storage tanks.

4—Stokes Model 138J-20 single door vacuum shelf dryers, 20 shelves.

1—Stokes SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 2'x6'.

1—Buflovak stainless steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 3'x15'.

1—Stokes Model 59DS rotary vacuum dryer, 5'x30'.

2—Louisville stainless steel rotary dryers, 8'x50'.

1—Shriver cast iron P & F 36"x 36" closed delivery 4 eye filter press, 60 chambers.

1—Niagara stainless steel filter, Model 510-28.

1—Sparkler stainless steel filter, Model 14-D-4.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6"x12'.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2'x12'.

15—Davis Engineers heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft., NEW.

2—Badger type 316 SS condensers 500 and 600 sq. ft.

1—Downington SS heat exchanger, 750 sq. ft.

4—Package steam generators, 50, 80, 300 and 500 HP.

1—Process Engineers SS jacketed kettle, 1500 gal, 140# working pressure jacket, 150# working pressure shell.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin. S.S. Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.

OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316. 3' x 6' Complete (1954).
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel, Susp.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 5 deck, 40" x 120"; 20" x 48", 2 Deck.
EVAPORATOR—Single effect, S.S. VRC, 250 sq. ft., Blaw Knox 1953. Complete.
BLENDERS—400#, 1250#, 3000#.
KETTLE—S.S. jack. 900 gal. ASME 125 PSI.
HEAT EXCHANGER—S.S. 500 sq. ft., single pass.
3 H.P. S.S. HOMO MIXER XP.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
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4—Baker Perkins & W & P 200 gal. Jktd., sigma blade Shredders—$1650.00 ea.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors—$2750.00 ea.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8' — $1050.00 ea.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames—$1950.00 ea.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.—$2500.
9—Blackburn Smith Pressure Leaf Filters with S.S. Leaves.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new—$3200.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
1—Sparkler Filter 18" dia., 7-plates, 316 Stainless-steam jacketed.
1—Sparkler Filter 33-S-28 with Scavenger Plate, steam jacketed, and extra plates.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer.
1—250 gal. Kettle, nickel jacket, 100#.
2—Axial Flow Fans with 7-½ H.P. motors —$750.00 ea.
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ⅜ plate, with 2 pc. cover.
2—Vacuum Pumps, Gardner-Denver, 8" bore 4" stroke, with 7-½ H.P. motors.
1—#316 S.S. Reactor 265 gal. jkt.
2—Twin Screw Mixers 120 gal. jkt.
2—Aetna Water Stills 20 gph, stainless steel —new.

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2350 gal. 304 SS Tank.
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Vulcan 9' x 100' Rotary Kiln.
8' x 80' Rotary Dryer 316 SS.
5' x 45' Rotary Dryer.
Mosser 4' x 47' Rotary Dryers.
Louisville 6' x 50' Steam Tube Dryer.
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Micro 2TH Pulverizer.
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5—Double spiral ribbon blenders, 400, 1000, 1200, 2000, 7000#.
1—Readco 25 gallon stainless steel double arm vacuum mixer.
2—J H Day 14" x 30"—3 roll high speed mills.
3—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactors 1000, 500, 20 gallons.
2—Stainless steel vertical tanks 1000, 500 gallons.
1—Niagara horizontal filter, 250 sq ft, type 316 stainless steel.
5—80 gallon stainless steel autoclaves.
1—Entoiator impact mill, stainless steel, 20 HP.
1—Selectro screen, stainless steel, 2' x 7'.
3—Mikro pulverizers, Bantam, 2-TH, 4-TH.
1—Sparkler stainless steel filter model 18-S-23.
1—75 gallon nickel clad, jacketed and agitated reactor.

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1—Capem Capper, C-2F, #1263. 1—Capem Kottoner, K-2, #1266. 1—Manton-Gaulin Lab. Homogenizer, Model CGB, type 316 S.S., exp. proof motor. 2—Type 430 S.S., 70 gallon jacketed tanks. 1—Worthington Deep Well Pump, 25 HP motor, 200 GPM at 340' TDH. Eli Lilly and Company, John H. Compton, Plane Salvage Dept., 740 S. Alabama, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Eppenbach, 1 HP Homo Mixer; MRM 6 spout Vacuum Filling Machine (new); 3 nozzle Bottle Filler; Gluemaster round can Labeler (new); Whirlwind screw capper (new); American Can Co., semi-automatic, Friction Can Closer. Irving Barcan Company, 249-51 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N.J.

For Sale: 1,013 sq. ft. Double Effect Stainless Evaporator; Three Stainless Steel Single Effect Evaporators, 700 sq. ft., 261 sq. ft., 67 sq. ft.; 1,500 gal. and 1,250 gal. vertical stainless vacuum tanks with 140 sq. ft. of coils each; 8,000-1,800-1,250 gal. vertical stainless tanks; (2) 7,750 gal. and (5) 4,650 gal. phenolic lined horizontal storage tanks; 40" and 26" Tolhurst suspended perforated Centrifuges; 42" x 120", 42" x 90", 32" x 90", 32" x 72" Double Drum Dryers. Best Equipment Co., 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. AMbassador 2-1452.

For Sale: 1 Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump Size H-6, Test #Y-2543 29 inch vacuum, Mercury, 4 inch pipe connections. Used very little. Good condition. 1 Forty inch Cresson-Morris Centrifugal, Two speed motor 600-1200 R.P.M. Bottom Discharge. Bronze basket, complete. Giles Chemical Corporation, Waynesville, North Carolina.

Moving Sale, Dec. 14 to 31; entire stock of mixers, boilers, kettles, filters, dryers, reactors, packaging equipment, fillers, cappers, labelers, cartoners, conveyors, mills, pulverizers and other process equipment offered at greatly reduced prices. All equipment available for inspection this week. Come in and make your own deal. Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Company, 1051 West 35th Street, Chicago 9, Illinois. YArds 7-3665.

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Stokes 3 DDS2. 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
Blaw-Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5,000 lb.
Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
Sweetland #2 all stainless.
Stainless steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 square feet.
4-24" Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wood Fr.
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2 Proctor & Schwartz finned Drum Driers.
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EST 1915

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: At Auction, Machinery & Equipment at premises, 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N.J., Friday, Dec. 18, 1959, 10:30 A.M. Main items: Link Belt Speeder 10 Ton Portable Gasoline Crane, 20', 40' boom; Hersey Rotary S/S lined Dryer, 5' x 26'-4"; Continuous Centrifuges, 21", Bird type, S/S parts, 30" x 40" tapered, S/S parts, Laughlin Screen Type S2, Laboratory 7" S/S; Sperry 18" C. I. Filter Presses; Sweetland #2 Filter, 23 lvs, 1½"; 60 gal. S/S Reaction Kettle; Williams #1 Swing Hammer Mill; 6—700 sq. ft. Condensers, alum. brass tubes; Day Imperial 75 gal jack. Mixer; Lincoln Auto. Welder; 15 Heaters and Heat Exchangers; 20 Centrifugal, Steam and Reciprocating Pumps. Miscellaneous: Hoists, Tanks, Paint Mill, Blower, Air Compressor, Gas.-Elect. Htg. Furnace, Valves, Floats, Strainers, Steel Lockers. Inspection: Dec. 15 to date of sale. Send for descriptive literature. Bernard Magrill, Auctioneer, A. J. Willner, Assoc. Auct., 194 B'way, B'klyn, 11, N.Y. Stagg 2-4574-75.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: 12 or 13 gallon size glass carboys, any quantity. Kindly inform condition, price, and quantity. Immediate reply requested to P.O. Box 316, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

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50,000 lbs. Synthetic Camphor—33c. per lb. divd. 1,000 lbs. Silicontetraiodide. 40 cubic ft. Amberlite IR4B. 1,500 lbs. Sodium Alginate N.F. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co. 40-40 Lawrence Street, Flushing 54, New York. INdependence 1-4100.

PLANTS OFFERED

Evaporation Plant (installed but never used), Thick Liquor Type, complete with evaporators, 2 pumps 5,400 GPM, separators, tanks, heat exchangers, valves, piping, gauges, traps. Mfg. by Artisan Metal Products A.S.I.M. & A.S.M.E. specifications. Plant cost $105,000. We will sell for $21,000. Haymans Mfg. & Sales Co., 598 Wells St., S.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Heavy Chemical plant, 6 buildings, free water supply, 12 acres, power, H.P. boiler. Units of 7,000, 4,000, 10,000 sq. ft. leased or sold. 2 sidings, 60 miles from N. Y. in N. J. HUmboldt 3-0488. OPD 892.

POSITION OFFERED

Fine Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals. Manufacturer has interesting opportunity available for a chemist with the right combination of technical and business experience who expects to attain a responsible managerial position. Submit confidential resume to OPD 889.

Chemist or experienced technician for interesting small scale organic production project lasting three months. New York City vicinity. Hummel Chemical Company, 90 West Street, NYC 6, Barclay 7-6630.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

Representation for Boxed Carboys—glass and plastic bottles; 5-6½-13-gallon capacity; to cover chemical manufacturers. Areas open east of Mississippi. May carry other lines. United Box & Lumber Co., 45 Wheeler Point Rd., Newark, N.J.

SERVICES OFFERED

Custom Grinding Mexico ores including Bentonite, Phosphate, Talc, etc. Will unload, stockpile, grind, warehouse and reload in cars. Write us for further information. Victoria Gin Company, Inc., P.O. Box 67, Brownsville, Texas.

Upjohn VP Plans to Retire

C. V. Patterson, executive vice-president of Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., will retire January 4. He will continue on the board of directors in an advisory capacity.

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MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.
DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.
LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Bids Wanted

Acetone Technical, 30,024 gals., Fed. Spec. O-A-51C. Pt. Molate; **Methyl Sobutyl Ketone,** 6,750 gals., Tech. Fed. Spec. TT-M-268 & Amend. 1, Pt. Molate, Calif.; **Thinner Synthetic Resin Enamel,** 14,130 gals., Fed. Spec. TT-T-306 & Amend. 2, B'klyn., N. Y., RFP 60-N-88Q. Dec. 16, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington, D. C.

Drugs, Chloramphenicol caps, 12's bots., 2000 vials; Sopaquin tablets, 150 mg. 250's tabs., 132 tins; Sulphadiazine tabs., 1,000's tin bots., 132 tins; Menthol crystal, 1-lb. tins, 124 lb. tins; Brooklax tabs., 12 tab. box, 170 doz.; Gripe water, 6-oz. bots., 15 gross; Liquor Bismuth Pepsin, 4-oz. bots., 200 doz.; Aludrox, 8-oz. bots., 75 doz.; Campolon, 10 cc vial, 1200 vials; Penicillin eye ointment, 12's tube box, 2500 bxs.; P.A.S. tabs., 135 bots.; PA No. 391-370-99-921-9237. Dec. 15. Sikdar Brothers and Co., 8 Sadarghat Road, Chittagong.

Insecticide, aerosol, 111,200. Bid IFB NY-1TDS-94090-A, Dec. 21, General Services Administration, Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y.

Paint, 805 gals., enamel semigloss, Spec. KFED. TT-E-508 Amend. 4, Bid IFB 155-1205-60B. Dec. 9, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.; 2,420 gals., lacquer lusterless sand and spraying, various colors; 7,950 gals., varnish, various types, term contract as needed, Jan. 1, through July 31, 1960, Bid IFB SFW-4997-60, Dec. 29, General Services Administration, Region 9, Business Service Center, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.; 2,700 gals, vinyl-alkyd, type per CG Spec. CGS-52P-5B and Amend. 2, 200 black, red, 492 qts.; 1,900 gals., brilliant yellow paint anti-fouling vinyl red (formula 121) per CGS Spec. CGS-52P-3C and Amend. 4, Bid IFB NOSO-325-60, Dec. 15, Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st. and 3rd Ave., B'klyn., N. Y.; 1,500 qts., blackboard paint; 300 bags cement water-paint; 400 gals., wall primer, Bid No. 4974, General Services Administration, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.; 7,700 gals., gloss white enamel, Spec. E-506c, 6,200 gals., semigloss, Spec. E-508; 10,000 gals., green deck and floor enamel, Spec. E-437; 1,000 gals. semigloss enamel syn., Spec. E-529, Bid No. ITR-1014, Dec. 11, General Services, 7th and D Sts., S.W., Washington, 25, D. C.

Siegel Red B powder, 10 cwts.; **Cobalt Naphthanate, Setal,** 16 LV, synthetic resin, 10 tons; **Setal,** 62, 1 ton; **Red Oxide,** 10 tons; **Red lead,** non-setting, 10 tons; **Clay (Norwegian) Microfale,** 5 tons, **Calcium Carbonate,** 15 tons, **Carbon Black,** 1 ton, **Solvent Naphtha,** 2 tons; **Rafaelite (Gilsonite),** 3 tons; **Creosote Oil,** 5 tons; **Glue Powder,** 5 tons; **Acetone Tech.,** 1 ton; Dec. 16; PA No. 391-390-99-921-9240. Alkarim Paints and Chemicals, Ltd., Karims Manor, Jubilee Road, Chittagong.

Sodium Aluminate, Nalco 614 municipal or equal, 44,000 lbs., in 50 lb. bags moisture proof, Bid No. 24, Dec. 18, Purchase Division, US Army Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—70 bbls, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Barcelona
ALGIN—10 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Bremen
a-AMINOANTHRAQUINONE — 6 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
ALUM—800 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM FORMATE—46 dms, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
ALUMINUM SULFIDE—1 cs, Chemimpex, London
ANILINE DYES—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
41 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—84 bgs, Seville
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, Marmorek & Son, Rio de Janeiro
66 bgs, Progreso
ANTIMONY—4 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—238 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—450 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—295 bgs, Henry Heide, Havre
ARSENIC, CRUDE—104 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ARSENIC, METALLIC—76 dms, Belmot Smelting & Refining Works, Gothenburg
ARSENIC, WHITE—110 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
110 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
100 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Durban
370 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BEESWAX—100 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
53 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Santiago
63 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Paranagua
144 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Paranagua
65 bgs, Koster Keunen, Casablanca
100 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Rio de Janeiro
25 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
95 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
87 bgs, Santiago
37 bgs, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—5 cs, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—20 cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—32 dms, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLUE, PRUSSIAN—17 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—27 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Callao
5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Callao
BONE BLACK—627 bgs, E J Lang, Cassablanca
CALCIUM CARBONATE—60 bgs, P H Petry, London
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—60 bbls, Gyma Lab, Genoa
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—132 dms, McArthur Chemical Co, Yokohama
CAMPHOR POWDER—300 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—463 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
225 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Tampico
626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Gdynia
400 bgs, J Bieler, Gdynia
600 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
400 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
200 bgs, Nieman Bros, Gdynia
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
125 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
125 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tutoia
125 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Tutoia
313 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Tutoia
115 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tutoia
333 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Gdynia
2,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—100 tons, National City Bank, Mangalore
248 dms, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
CASTOR BEANS—1,472 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Guayaquil
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, George Degen & Co, Recife
500 tons, Salvador
300 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—42 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
85 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
184 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
CELLULOSE—45 bgs, Chemaster Lab, Gothenburg
30 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Gothenburg
CETYL ALCOHOL—300 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
78 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,021 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CITRON OIL—2 cs, Charabot & Co, Marseille
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
17 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
5 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
8 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
100 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Keelung
CLAY—1,000 bgs, Danwill Co, Bremen
CLOVE—100 bgs, Zanzibar
COCONUT OIL—600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,372 tons, L A Ferin & Co, Manila
168 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
737 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Bremen
COLCHICUM SEED—100 bgs, Sibenik
COLOMBO ROOT—578 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Buenos Aires
CORN OIL—330 tons, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—3,720 bgs, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, London
CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, Khorramshahr
DAMMAR GUM—571 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEGRAS—26 dms, H A Gogarty, Kobe
126 dms, N I Malmstrom, Kobe
DEXTRIN—260 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
225 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
DIETHYL ACETAMIBOMALONATE—1 dm, Geigy Chemical Corp, Liverpool
DIMETHYLNAPHTHALENE—1 dm, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—6 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
32 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
10 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
30 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—2,475 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
15 ctns, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ETHYL ACETOACETATE—25 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
FENNEL SEED—82 bgs, Wm E Martin & Son, Bombay
111 bgs, Buenos Aires
FISH OIL—36 dms, Collett Week Co, Valparaiso
FUEL OIL—217,061 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Curacao
1,377,077 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
115,152 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
129,014 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
128,786 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
156,585 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
256,866 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
116,890 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
GAMMA ACID—20 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
GELATIN—330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
400 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Montevideo
200 dms, Franco Belgian Corp, London
185 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 dms, Arles Co, Havre
GLUE—100 bgs, B Young, Liverpool
32 dms, M Corbett, Bordeaux
GLUE, BONE—700 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—1,800 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GUAR GUM—1,950 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
20 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Genoa
400 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,016 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEPTALDEHYDE—12 dms, S American Mineral & Merchandise Corp, Santos
HEXACHLOROETHANE—73 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
200 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
HOOF & HORNMEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Santos
HORNMEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRON OXIDE—480 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
400 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Malaga
1,305 bgs, Malaga
ISO-OCTANOL—450 tons, Billingham
JAPAN WAX—25 cs, Frank B Ross, Kobe
25 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
JUNIPER BERRIES—167 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
198 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
176 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LABDANUM GUM—20 cs, Coutin Associates, Barcelona
LACTIC ACID—34 dms, A Miller & Co, Liverpool
LACTOSE—235 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAVANDIN OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Marseille
23 dms, Bertrand Freres, Cannes
29 dms, Tombarel Products Co, Cannes
5 dms, Charabot & Co, Marseille
24 cs, Cannes
LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—10 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
5 dms, P H Petry, Port Au Prince
6 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Santiago
LIVER EXTRACT—11 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
7 cs, Alkar Trading Co, Genoa
LOCUST BEAN—237 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Larnaca
LOCUST BEAN GUM—224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Portimao
500 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimao
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Portimao
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
448 bgs, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—2,640 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Kialwamasoko
MARJORAM OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
MELAMINE—100 bgs, Nyhamn
MENTHOL—100 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
50 cs, Marklin Chemical Corp, Santos
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
100 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
22 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Marseille
100 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Santos
MEPROBAMATE—100 cks, Carter Products Inc, Liverpool
MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—24 dms, Revelli Chemical Corp, Koper
MERCURY—200 flks, J H Schroder, Cadiz
n-METHYL MORPHOLINE—1 cs, Union Carbide Corp, London
MOLASSES—477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, Bremen
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—19 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—600 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Copenhagen
500 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
200 bgs, J Bieler, Copenhagen
1,100 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—377 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Rotterdam
b-NAPHTHOL—100 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
NICOTINE SULFATE—10 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
NICOTINIC ACID—48 bls, Gyma Lab, Genoa
NUX VOMICA—124 bgs, London
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tarragona
125 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Valencia
514 dms, National City Bank, Seville
103 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
251 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
25 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Malaga
153 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
125 dms, J H Schroder, Malaga
50 dms, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Salvador
111 bgs, National City Bank, Salvador
111 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Salvador
167 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Salvador
44 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
100 bgs, Salvador
PALMKERNEL OIL—637 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Penang
8 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Penang
8 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
4 dms, J Berlage, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PENNYROYAL OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
100 bgs, East India Trading Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
400 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Iskenderun
PEPPERMINT OIL—2 cs, Halford Lewis Ltd, Kobe
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, E Buschoff, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—130,635 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
100,000 bbls, Suntide Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,441 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—300 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Parachlor Chemical Corp, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—80 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—7 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACK LIVER OIL—10 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
45 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Phila National Bank, Yokohama
46 dms, F H Faunce, Pusan
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—50 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—520 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—84 cs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
198 cs, Hamburg
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—1,200 bgs, H Rodee & Co, Kobe
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, J Bieler, Gdynia
160 bgs, Packer Mayer Co, Gdynia
260 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
160 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
560 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
675 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Copenhagen
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Istanbul
200 bgs, I Grob, Istanbul
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Istanbul
150 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—329 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—600 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—120 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
50 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Gothenburg
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—309 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
420 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
419 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—100 dms, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO ETRACT—2,146 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
524 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
515 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
523 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUININDINE SULFATE—26 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
ROSEMARY OIL—11 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
RUTILE SAND—3,800 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
SAGE OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
SAGO FLOUR—189 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Bombay
7 cs, National City Bank, Bombay
SAPONIN—13 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SESAME OIL—22 cs, Bohea Trading Co, Kobe
350 cs, Samkon Trading Co, Kobe
SHELLAC WAX—20 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
SODA, CAUSTIC—146 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM AZIDE—25 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
700 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
370 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 1,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—200 bgs, Copenhagen
SODIUM THIOSULFATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—20 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
SULFAMIC ACID—40 bgs, St. Nazaire
SULFATHIAZOL—100 bbls, American Roland Corp, Gdynia
TALC—1,715 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TAPIOCA—330 bgs, Bernco International Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,250 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
3,270 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,500 bgs, Poons Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Dumont Shipping Co, Itajai
460 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lome
TARTARIC ACID—227 bbls, European Industrial Products, Rotterdam
TETRACHLOROETHANE—2,029 tons, Porto Marghera
THEOBROMINE—5 dms, Rotterdam
TRAGACANTH GUM—42 cs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
58 bgs, Sherkate Amiran, Khorramshahr
181 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—448 tons, Liverpool
UMBER—330 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
UREA—1,600 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,493 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
WATTLE EXTRACT—646 bgs, Tan American Corp, Durban
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
200 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille
ZIRCON SAND—3,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

CHLORINATED RUBBER—50 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Colombo
COPRA—472 tons, American Trust Co, Tobaco
100 tons, American Trust Co, Ceou
EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Naftone inc, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,260 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Liverpool
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, Unico Enterprises, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—324,000 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
149,569 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
420,144 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
239,593 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
SODIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—2,800 bgs, Westco Chemicals, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—122 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BONE—215 tons, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC—1,247 bgs, E J Lang, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Gdynia
500 bgs, National Casein Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—300 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—250 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
FUEL OIL—54,079 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Naples
183,184 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM, CRUDE—14,440 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXANOL—90 dms, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,250 bls, Premiere Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
806 bgs, Sundberg Co, Bremen
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM ANTIMONIATE—500 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Hamburg
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Venice

San Francisco

ALUM—10 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
ANTIMONY OXIDE—256 bgs, Glasgow
BONEMEAL—1,643 tons, Rosario
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—110 dms, Genoa
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Castanas
55 tons, American Trust Co, Dipolog
400 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
500 tons, Jagna
CUMIN SEED—182 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
NUTMEG—75 bgs, Barclays Bank, Port of Spain
PAPAIN—50 cs, F P Duw, Colombo
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Citizens National Bank, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Cochin
395 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hirasaki Farms, Kobe
50 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—313,231 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
39,449 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
SODIUM CYANIDE—299 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
TANKAGE—400 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
TARTARIC ACID—40 bgs, Naples
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

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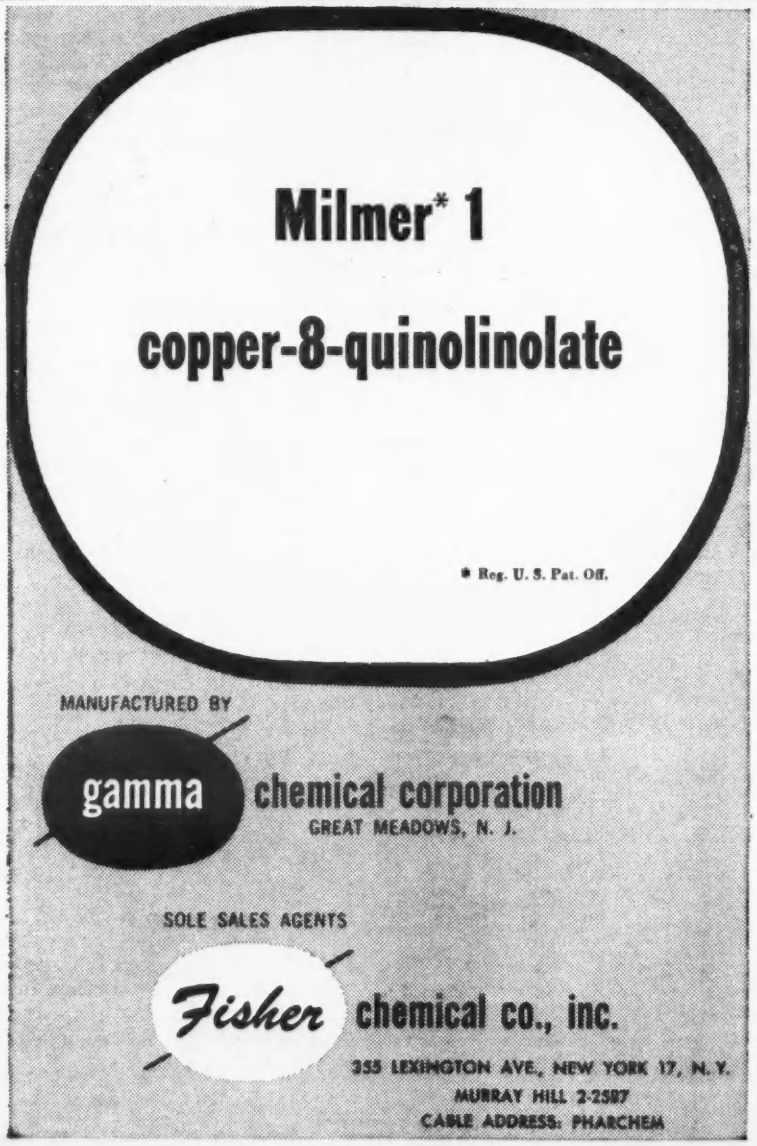

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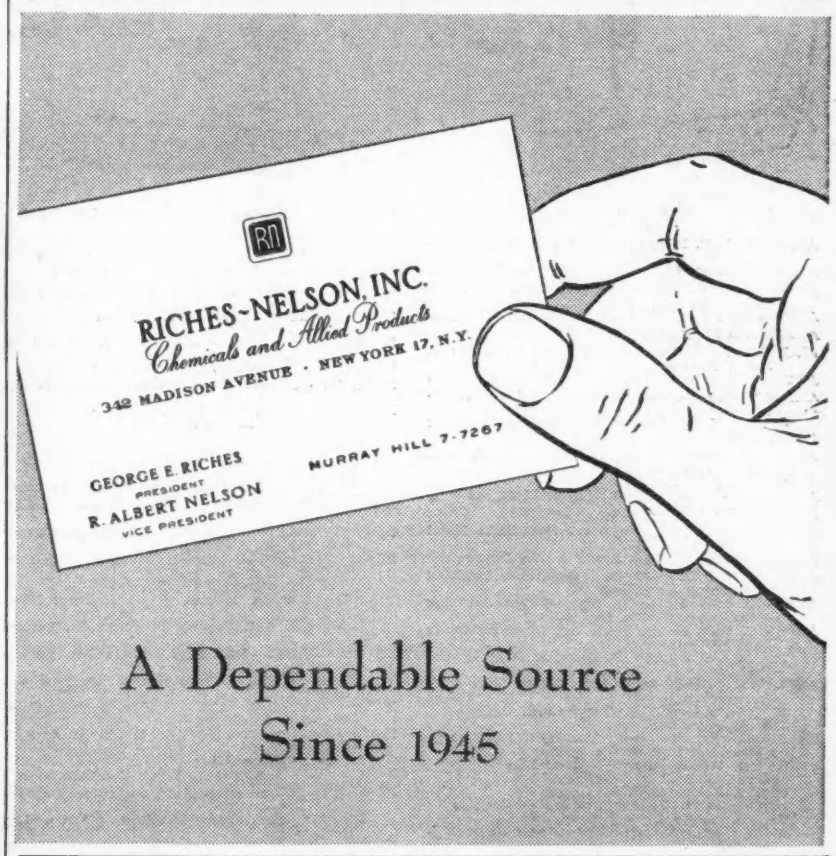

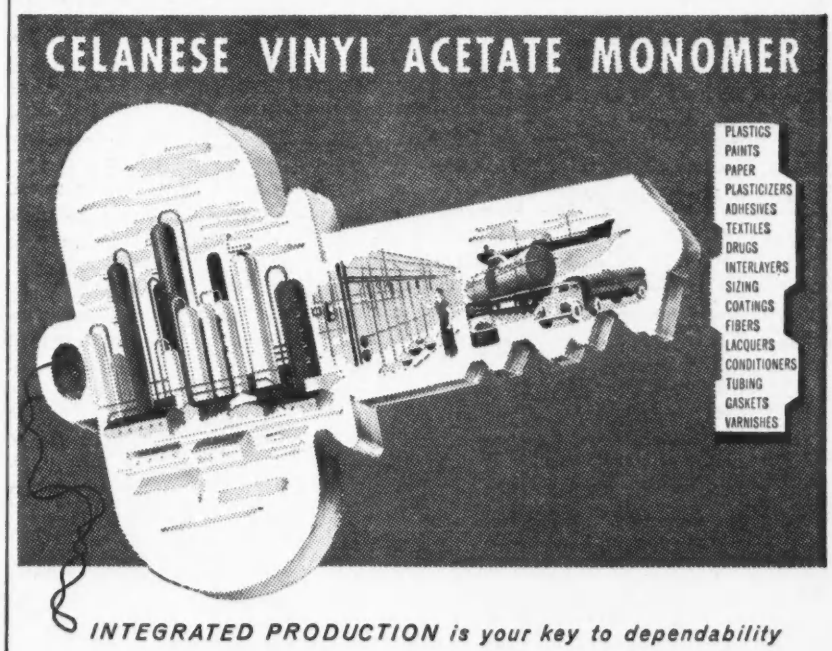

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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SECTION TWO

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY ISSUE

A survey of the market potential for chemicals and related process materials conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

WHAT CHEMICAL BUYERS SEE AHEAD FOR PRICES

On the nearly 300 chemicals covered by this survey, as of press time chemical P.A.'s vary in their opinions as to which items will change over the next quarter. The shadings of opinion on fifty-five chemicals are tabulated below, with a breakdown by percentages.

	Advances	*No Change*	*Declines*
Acetone	.....	85%	15%
Acrylonitrile	.....	.....	100%
Aluminum Powder and Paste	100%	.....	.....
Aluminum Sulfate	.....	85%	15%
Ammonia, Anhydrous	100%	.....	.....
Ammonium Nitrate	100%	.....	.....
Ammonium Sulfate	25%	75%	.....
Bisphenol-A	.....	80%	20%
Castor Oil	33%	67%	.....
Castor Oil, Dehydrated	100%	.....	.....
Coconut Oil	.....	25%	75%
Copper Sulfate	100%	.....	.....
Cottonseed Oil	.....	.....	100%
Diethylstilbestrol	.....	.....	100%
Ethylene Glycol	.....	75%	25%
Ethylene Oxide	.....	75%	25%
Fumaric Acid	.....	.....	100%
Glycerine	.....	87.5%	12.5%
Lime	14%	86%	.....
Linseed Oil	50%	25%	25%
Litharge	34%	.....	66%
Lithium Hydroxide, Monohydrate	.....	67%	33%
Maleic Anhydride	.....	.....	100%
Manganese Dioxide	.....	50%	50%
Methanol	12%	88%	.....
Methyl Chloride	.....	33%	67%
Naphthalene, Crude	33%	67%	.....
Naval Stores	100%	.....	.....
Nitric Acid	.....	84%	16%
Nitrogen Solutions	100%	.....	.....
Oiticica Oil	.....	50%	50%
Paraformaldehyde	50%	50%	.....
Phosphate Rock	100%	.....	.....
Phosphoric Acid	14%	86%	.....
Phthalic Anhydride	72%	28%	.....
Platinum	100%	.....	.....
Potassium Muriate	100%	.....	.....
Potassium Sulfate	100%	.....	.....
Procaine Hydrochloride	.....	33%	67%
Silver Nitrate	.....	67%	33%
Soda Ash	9%	91%	.....
Soda, Caustic	.....	96%	4%
Soybean Oil	.....	33%	67%
Styrene Monomer	33%	67%	.....
Sucrose	100%	.....	.....
Sulfur	.....	82%	18%
Sulfuric Acid	.....	88%	12%
Superphosphate, Triple	67%	33%	.....
Tall Oil	.....	86%	14%
Thiamin	.....	50%	50%
Toluene	25%	63%	12%
Tung Oil	.....	50%	50%
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	.....	67%	33%
Xylene	40%	60%	.....
p-Xylene	.....	50%	50%

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Chemical Immunity to the Steel Strike Has Finally Worn Off, Report the P.A.'s, And Now the Pains Are Being Noticed

This report is based on a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The first 100 days of the steel strike rocked many industries, but they did not seriously shake the chemical trade. Companies both large and small found that business continued to boom. But now, in the middle part of the fourth quarter, the effects of the strike are beginning to be felt —and they are beginning to hurt. The pain is not serious yet, but it is likely to become more acute. That is the way the industry's purchasing agents see it.

The discomfort to the chemical business is localized in three specific areas right now: (1) metal containers, (2) coaltar chemicals that cannot be replaced by petroleum chemicals, and (3) chemical products sold to the metal fabricators.

The supply of metal containers is becoming critical all along the line. Cans, pails and steel drums for the packaging of chemicals represent the real difficulty. Although not exactly containers, automobiles are becoming a problem. One chemical buyer says his company can't buy enough cars for its sales force.

Coaltar chemicals have, of course, been hit. **Naphthalene, natural phenols** and **cresylics,** together with their chemical derivatives, are the most seriously affected. **Benzene,** even the petroleum-based product, is tight because the refineries cannot make enough to go around.

Chemicals used by the metal fabricators—especially those in the automotive and appliance industries—are feeling a slump, just as the fabricators themselves are feeling one.

Although steel operations are now going on again under a Taft-Hartley injunction, chemical buyers see these effects persisting over the next two or three months. Should there be a permanent peace established during the injunction period, the P.A.'s feel that supply problems will correct themselves gradually and lead to a good first quarter.

However, all would not be smooth, even with an early steel peace. The P.A.'s expect that there would be disruptions and dislocations regarding critical items, and that such hitches would bring with them a dampening effect on the return to full-scale output.

The purchasing agents are wearing no rose-colored glasses. They know there is no assurance that there wi'l be any settlement during the eighty-day injunction period. They know also that the steel industry—and many others with it —can be thrown back even further by a resumption of the steel strike at the end of the cooling-off period.

Always with the mental reservation of perhaps no settlement at all, buyers see the present quarter off about 25 percent from the last period.

Peering into 1960, the P.A.'s see a gradual recovery of business volume in the first quarter. They think it will build up, but not to the comparable levels of last year. For the second quarter they foresee big things. They expect business to hit boom proportions, perhaps making for an all-time high in industrial production. Then, looking even further ahead, they see a leveling off for the balance of the year and the eventual ringing up of a net gain in the neighborhood of 10 percent for 1960.

But the labor picture in steel, aluminum, copper and allied industries during the present quarter is not the only matter of concern to chemical buyers. While such a picture would seem to be enough for now, the P.A.'s are looking ahead to the very serious matter of a railroad strike on January 1. They point out that this could really put a crimp in business, coming as it would on top of all the other industrial strife. Then, too, they ask, what about a dock strike when the present injunction runs out?

The general feeling among the men who buy the chemicals is that the steel strike, bad as it has

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"It is anticipated that the next quarter will show a weakness developing from the steel strike. Indications are that 1960 will be a good year, although there is a probability of a set-back due to projected strikes. . . . . ."

been, has only postponed a full-scale business boom by several months. But, if shipping and rails should be knocked out, the economy could easily be depressed to a point from which it would not so readily bounce back.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The beginning of a side-wise movement in industrial production is expected to start April 1 of next year. In the meantime, however, industrial production probably will rise to a point that is significantly above the all-time peak of June 1959. . . . . ."

There are three important things, however, that the steel strike has not caused chemical firms to do: cut back on planned capital expenditures, re-appraise their general outlook for 1960 or prepare price changes or inventory readjustments.

Business Prospects

"Provided the steel strike is settled soon . . ." That is a phrase preceding virtually every chemical buyer's appraisal of the outlook for the first quarter of '60—and beyond. The fact that the industry is booming up to this point has little to do with the outlook for the future. The P.A.'s say it could keep on booming for the next six months, if . . . Unfortunately, the chemical people do not have control over that "if." The labor leaders do.

Assuming that reason eventually prevails, and that the general strike situation clears up, the outlook appears bright. Buyers feel there are a lot of empty pipelines to be filled, and a lot of inventory to be re-built. This, say the men who buy the chemicals, is in addition to a steadily-increasing demand that will keep most plants all along the line operating near capacity for a good part of next year.

In the fertilizer business, spring is already in the air. Optimism prevails for a good seasonal tonnage, despite the surplus in farm crops and the lack of surplus in farmers' ready cash. There is, of course, a scarcity in **ammonium sulfate,** but this is not regarded as a deterrent to high fertilizer output. Other **nitrogens** can be used readily in the preparation of mixed fertilizers.

Purchasing agents find that the people in plastics are blowing hot and cold at the same time. Business in certain high-impact plastics is looking brighter than ever, because in some end-uses the products are replacing scarce metal. This makes for good business on a temporary basis, but the plastics men are hoping that it will be more than that. They will try to keep as much of that replacement business as they can even after steel becomes plentiful again.

In the automotive field the consumption of plastics has echoed the general slow-down that has resulted from a lack of metal. The same goes for the appliance field. When certain industries do not have steel they cannot use plastics, the P.A.'s sadly note.

This is the season for the pharmaceutical business. However, there aren't any major epidemics right now and that factor has slowed consumption. Then, too, there isn't any spare change in the pockets of the workers who have been out on strike. Nevertheless, the drug industry is optimistic. It looks to 1960 as a year that will break all previous records.

How will the balloting come out when the steel workers vote twenty days before the end of the Taft-Hartley injunction period? Some chemical buyers think they will ballot to accept industry's last offer and remain on the job. Most buyers, however, are not so positive.

They point out that should the steel stalemate be resumed, the lack of metal containers alone would be enough to suppress the chemical business and bring it down from a fast pace to a slow walk.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"I feel that when the steel workers take their secret ballot twenty days prior to the end of the Taft-Hartley injunction period, they will vote—but closely—to return to work predicated on an agreement set forth by steel management. . . . . ."

Companies selling to the paint industry say their customers are holding back on the purchase of chemical raw materials until they can see

whether or not they will have enough cans and drums in which to put their finished products.

Production

While output for the immediate future may be somewhat less directly related to production rates of the immediate past, it is interesting to note that 18 percent of the buyers report production better than it had been, 46 percent say it is about the same and 15 percent note that it is down from former levels.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The outlook for 1960 is good despite the steel strike, although sales will not increase as greatly as originally anticipated. We expect the next quarter to be up 10 percent. . ."

From these figures it can be seen that most of the industry operates at near-capacity—a level which has characterized it all year. Numerous plants are still manufacturing against a backlog of orders.

Some chemical P.A.'s observe that by cautious use of containers and making them returnable from the customers, their companies have been able to stretch the supply to a point at which they can get by without new containers for another thirty days or so. Meanwhile, formula substitution on certain critical raw materials and allocation of others enables them to keep up with full schedules.

Not all companies are so fortunate. The strike exploded hard against the explosives business as mineral and coal mining operations were slowed down. The injunction, however, brought quick relief, even if only temporary.

That section of the chemical industry which sells **clay, carbon black, zinc oxide, antioxidants, accelerators** and other chemicals to the rubber business has felt the cutback in automotive production. The reduction has hurt direct plastic sales to the automotive trade, and it has cut deeply into sales of industrial finishes. These effects will, of course, back up and exert pressure on those who supply raw materials to the plastics and paint industries.

Overlooking and influencing the whole pattern of future production, say the chemical buyers, is the factor of demand—a demand very likely to be depressed by a shortage of money among the workers who have been on strike and have accumulated debts. Demand, the P.A.'s add, will certainly not be helped by the possible transportation strikes ahead.

Inventories and Buying Policy

As the year's end approaches, the inventory pattern and the buying policy are taking on a form different from last year's. This is largely the result of a changed business climate. Buyers are just as interested in reducing inventories at the end of the year as they ever were. The reason: taxes. But such reduction is being limited to items readily available and on which there is a good future supply outlook. No one wants to cut inventories on something which is now scarce or is likely to be in the near future.

It is hardly necessary to say that at this particular year's end few buyers are reducing inventories and some are increasing them. More purchasing agents report that they are taking a longer lead time on a greater percentage of their purchases. While the policy of thirty days still predominates, there has been a definite shift to the sixty- and even ninety-day periods. In most instances, readily available materials are bought either hand-to-mouth or on a thirty-day basis. But if the item shows any likelihood of shortage, a sixty- or ninety-day position is taken.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The aftermath of the steel strike can be very serious. We expect many disruptions to hinder manufacturing schedules. December and the first quarter will be below budget until normal distribution is restored. The balance of 1960 should be 10 to 15 percent over 1959. . . . . ."

Some vegetable oil buyers have their **drying oil** requirements covered for months, and in many other cases most of the forward buying has been done. One purchasing agent reports that on **potash** from abroad some shipments at east coast

ports are larger than the usual ninety-day supply. Fertilizer producers are accumulating **ammonium sulfate** when and as they can. Glass buyers are busy trying to re-build their badly-depleted inventories.

Some of the difficult-to-obtain drugs, such as **berberine sulfate and hydrochloride,** are being bought with a lead time of as much as one year. And on **atropine sulfate,** the P.A.'s report, lead time of six months is being taken. One buyer reveals that his buying policy is limited to the availability of short items, and that he is taking a longer position on less critical materials. Inventories, it is pointed out, are expected to continue upward until mid-1960.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Fourth Quarter 1959—25 percent lower than first three quarters. First Quarter 1960—Slow recovery period, hitting about 90 percent of comparable 1959 period. First Half 1960—Back to 1959 average rate. Whole year 1960—5 percent above 1959. . . ."

Low inventories of steel containers and critical coaltar chemicals, such as **benzene** and **naphthalene,** do not result from a peculiar buying policy, but rather from an inadequate availability. Of such hard-to-come-by items, purchasing agents say they are gobbling up all they can get. Even so, their January position will be dangerously low.

Items in Short Supply

Fertilizer manufacturers, who are now thinking of spring and accumulating materials for the coming manufacturing season, are facing very certain shortages. One of these, stemming directly from the long steel strike, is in **ammonium sulfate.** However, the P.A.'s do not regard this as a critical handicap since there are other solid nitrogens available for substitutes. **Organic nitrogens** are in short supply, and are certainly not getting any better.

Triple superphosphate is sold up. Furnace-grade **phosphoric acid** is definitely short and is expected to get very tight during the spring manufacturing season, say the chemical buyers.

Maleic anhydride and **fumaric acid** remain tight. The reason is heavy demand for polyester and other applications. Supplies, however, are expected to ease early in 1960. **Benzene** remains tight because the substantial volume ordinarily turned out by cokeoven operators has for so long been missing from the market. Petroleum-source material is being produced in quantities no one had thought possible, but this and the imports are still not sufficient to take care of the demand. The buyers say some easing of the **benzene** picture is logically expected during the injunction period.

Naphthalene is one of the most critical of coaltar-derived chemicals—and its scarcity is the beginning of a chain that leads to shortages of **phthalic anhydride** and of the **plasticizers** and **alkyd resins** that are derived from **phthalic.** Refined **2° pyridine** is likewise scarce, say the men who buy the chemicals. They estimate that coal chemical supplies will ease in from four to six weeks after settlement of the steel strike, and that before that some temporary easement will develop during the eighty-day injunction period. Some buyers, however, are more pessimistic. They think that the major coaltar chemicals will continue tight through June of 1960.

Atropine sulfate should remain in narrow supply for several months, report the buyers. But they think that **berberine salts** will eventually ease because of the new sources that have been found for this alkaloid. **Capryllic acid** and **capric acid** continue short. The indications are, the P.A.'s continue, that there will be a scarcity of **naval stores** after January.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We expect our sales in 1960 to equal or better 1959 if the steel strike is settled during the Taft-Hartley injunction period. . . . . ."

With the sole producer overcoming operational difficulties, a gradual improvement is expected in the supply of **thionyl chloride.**

Adverse Factors

While shortages of containers and coal chemicals are the big features in the woes of the indus-

try, there are other less direct factors that influence chemical business operations and outlook. Some buyers say that the chemical business will continue to feel the effect of all these situations for the next three or four months.

In certain quarters, purchasing agents think we may have to import some **ammonium sulfate.**

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Steel drum shortage is beginning to hurt. All metal containers are adversely affected. Our suppliers using non-returnable drums are warning of shortages. Our salesmen's cars are getting scarce. . . ."

The temporary resumption of steel operations is expected to bring particular relief to the back-up in supplies of **sulfuric acid** and **lime.** It is also expected to ease the **oxygen** situation. The fate of **copper sulfate** hinges on whether a Taft-Hartley injunction will be imposed on the copper industry, the P.A.'s feel.

Talking of a possible railroad strike, one buyer says that in the event the trains should halt he would find a tie-up in about 90 percent of the raw materials he uses. He adds optimistically that possibly half of these items could be received via tank truck transport. However, he realizes that the demand for such truck equipment during a railroad strike would create a real bottleneck.

Touching on tight money, the buyers think that that situation will adversely affect capital expenditures for many months to come.

Imports

Buyers of chemicals and drugs, reporting on the influence of imports, note that these are becoming more abundant and are still exerting pressure on domestic producers. The St. Lawrence Seaway, carrying foreign shipping into the heart of the midwest, has stepped up the offering of imported materials tremendously.

Imports of **potassium muriate** and **potassium sulfate** at east coast ports are hurting the domestic **potash** market—but only in the east. Import prices are slightly lower than the Carlsbad, N.M., price, but not sufficiently lower to allow the material to move inland.

Imports of **pyridine** are adversely affecting demand for the domestic product. Arrivals of **phthalic anhydride** and **maleic anhydride** are available in limited quantities, but at utterly ridiculous prices—**phthalic** at 35 to 40 cents per pound and **maleic** at $1.

Buyers of **vitamins** in general, and more particularly of **niacin, niacinamide, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic acid** and the **thiamin salts** (which are among the larger volume import offerings), have developed over recent years a perpetual habit of looking for lower domestic prices simply because Japanese or other foreign source material is being offered in good quality at lower prices.

That lower domestic prices would not make economic sense from a cost standpoint, and that there are other factors than price involved, does not deter most of the buyers from expecting still further reductions.

Prices and Markets

Acetone—Five out of six buyers feel that the acetone market is firm, but one buyer thinks he sees signs of weakness.

Acrylonitrile — The recently-announced plans of a major consumer to go into captive manufacture causes some buyers to feel that such a move will put the market in a state of oversupply. Prices, they predict, will be correspondingly depressed.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Prices will advance January 1 under contract as written for the fertilizer year.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Unless the steel strike is resumed after the Taft-Hartley injunction period, the first quarter of 1960 should be very satisfactory. . . . . ."

Ammonium Nitrate — The expiration of the seasonal discount on January 1 will bring about an automatic upward price move.

Ammonium Sulfate — The present shortage, which is expected to last for the next few months, could result in a strengthened price pattern, but most buyers do not think so.

Castor Oil—Most buyers expect that regular and dehydrated oils will advance in price due to the smaller crops in India and Brazil.

Coconut Oil—The December 18 release of some 14 million pounds of oil from the government stockpile will help stabilize an otherwise variable market. Most buyers feel that there will be consequent declines in prices.

Copper Sulfate—This and other copper salts are felt likely to advance in price because of higher payroll costs that may result from labor negotiations. Another factor is the short supply situation resulting from the long strike period.

Ethylene Oxide and Glycol—Three out of four chemical buyers think that present price levels will remain firm and unchanged. However, some P.A.'s think that more production and more capacity may lead to a competitive situation which will drive prices down.

Litharge—With the lead market still soft, some price weakening in litharge is looked for by buyers.

Maleic and Fumaric—Maleic anhydride and fumaric acid will be reduced in price January 1. Meanwhile, supplies continue tight due to heavy demand from polyesters and other resins. However, planned plants will expand capacity to well beyond existing or immediate potential needs, and the market should begin to ease in the mid-months of 1960. For the next couple of months, however, these materials will continue to be allocated.

Mercury—If, after the Taft-Hartley injunction, the dock workers resume their strike, the price of mercury may increase.

Methanol—Fourteen buyers out of sixteen expect prices to hold at current levels. However, two chemical P.A.'s think that increased methanol demand will bring higher price levels about during the second quarter of 1960.

Nitrogen Solutions—Prices will advance January 1 due to the expiration of the contract seasonal discount.

Phthalic Anhydride—Allocations are expected for the next two or three months, even if the steel workers remain at work. Filling inventories and order backlogs will stretch out the period of time before supplies can be described as comfortable. Buyers feel there may be an upward price adjustment in the interim.

Phenylephrine — Production cost reductions, some buyers say, should make for lower price structures.

Platinum—The Russians are said to be withholding material from the market, and this may result in higher prices.

Potassium Muriate—Under the fertilizer year contract schedule, prices are slated to advance.

Potassium Sulfate—Expiration of contract seasonal discounts will bring about an upward price adjustment.

Styrene Monomer—The higher prices having to be paid in some quarters for spot benzene may increase overall costs enough to make some sort of fractional upward adjustment necessary under escalation clauses.

Sulfur — Despite the widespread shading of prices, nine out of eleven sulfur buyers do not expect established domestic listings to be reduced. The price stability of sulfur is said to be held back by imports. Some buyers feel that the Canadian Northwest gas-produced sulfur will have a depressing effect on prices.

Sulfuric Acid—With steel industry demand off for so long due to the strike, stocks have accumulated, causing prices to weaken.

Toluene and Xylene—Some 60 percent of buyers feel that price levels now in effect will hold. Most owners expect a change, generally upward. Some P.A.'s say that any change that develops will not be in current delivered costs, but in the case of toluene will be in the form of f.o.b. shipping point prices.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We expect a continuing boom on the West Coast for the next six months. Chemicals are expected to be as good as the second and third quarters of 1959 in the San Francisco Bay area."

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"I have had more European sales representatives call me in the past three months than I had in the previous two years. Reason: the St. Lawrence Seaway. . . . . ."